

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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New York and Chicago, May 23, 1903.

No. 21.

CANADA AND ARMY RATIONS.

Canadian firms may tender for groceries and provisions for South African troops. The tenders close June 30.

ILLEGIT BUTTER RAIDED.

The government inspectors raided an illicit butterine factory at 625 Thirty-ninth street last week. It had been making and selling untaxed oleomargarine.

SUBSCRIBING THE BONUS.

Outside property owners are said to be subscribing liberally to the Pueblo bonus to the United States Packing Company which will put in a \$300,000 plant at that point.

PACKING AT PALESTINE.

The Palestine, Tex., packing plant is in operation. It is small, kills hogs, cattle and sheep, and will enlarge. The packinghouse also runs an ice making plant. Its equipment is modern.

VILLAGE MEAT INSPECTION.

Gov. Bliss, of Michigan, has signed the new meat inspection bill. The bill permits cities and villages to institute a system of inspection of slaughter houses. It is not a compulsory measure.

FATTEN 3,000 POULTRY DAILY.

Armour & Co. will feed and fatten 3,000 poultry daily at the new feeding sheds which the company is building at Davenport, Ia. The plant is a complete one in every way, including coolers and cold storage.

URUGUAY'S MEAT TRADE.

Uruguay imported \$801,677 worth of cattle last year and exported \$611,945 worth. That country also exported \$29,737,992 worth of slaughter house products and \$152,612 worth of provisions for vessels.

SOUTH AMERICAN CATTLE SICK.

South American advises state that foot and mouth disease has again broken out among the cattle in the Argentine Republic. It is stated that the exportation of cattle from that quarter has again been prohibited.

HAULED 40,000 CATTLE.

The Soo Line took 40,000 two and three-year-old heifers from the mountains of Mexico to North Dakota in two days' shipments. This is the biggest consignment of stock ever shipped at one time. It took more than 2,000 cars to haul them.

NO BEEVES TO PACK.

The extreme northwest is suffering from a lack of cattle for packing purposes. The Puget Sound and Seattle plants have been compelled to send all the way to Mexico and Texas for beef cattle. Nevada and Utah could supply none.

HOG SKINS FOR TIRES.

A tanning concern of Beith, Scotland, makes vehicle tires out of hog skins. This fibre resists the wear of attrition. The pig skin vehicle tire out-wears the rubber tire and is cheaper. The Scotch firm referred to is John Muir & Son. It is hoped to establish a pig skin tire factory in America.

BARRED FRANKFURTERS.

The new act of Congress which goes into effect on July 1, bars German frankfurters which had borax in them. This entire trade with this country is only \$100,000 per year. Frankfurters is a small item. Other things of more importance to Germany and us come under the ban of the new law.

TO INSURE LIVESTOCK.

The National Livestock Indemnity Company, of Houston, Tex., no capital stock, is a mutual insurance concern just incorporated. It will insure against livestock loss. The corporators are: W. A. Worthington, of Dallas; W. H. Reynolds, Noah Allens, W. J. Evans and F. E. Mott, of Houston.

TROUBLE WITH COCONUT OIL.

A consignment of coconut oil for a soap concern arrived in New Orleans, La., from Africa, a few days ago. The weighers and railroads were puzzled. The pipes of the 61 wooden packages were too large for the cars. They could not be weighed or carried in ordinary cars. Cars are being built to transport them to the interior to the consignee.

THE LARGEST COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The Philadelphia "Record" says: The largest cold storage plant in the world will soon be opened in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. The plant will have accommodation for 15,000 slaughtered sheep and 4,000 head of cattle. Every day there will be slaughtered 5,000 sheep and 250 head of cattle.

ARMOUR'S SIOUX CITY PLANT.

The Armour men are on the ground at Sioux City, Ia. It is expected that the new plant will be ready for killing Jan. 1, 1901. The old plant that was burned killed 250 cattle, 1,800 hogs and 150 sheep daily. The new one will be able to kill 900 cattle, 3,500 hogs and 1,000 sheep per day, or four times the capacity of the other plant.

MEXICAN BEEF FOR THE EAST.

There is a scheme on foot to take beef cattle from the breeding grounds of Mexico, carry them by ship to Cuba to be fattened, then ship them by water again to New York City for slaughter. Mexico cannot fatten well, Cuba can and water transportation is available and cheap. The Cudahys are said to be among those who are promoting the scheme.

A \$5 SWITCH CHARGE.

The following is the promulgated order fixing the new rate for moving packinghouse products at Fort Worth, Texas: Authority is granted for the adoption by the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Chicago, Rock Island and Texas Railway Company of the charge of \$5 per car for moving cars loaded in packinghouse district in the North Fort Worth from their connections with the Fort Worth Belt Line Company to points in their yards in Fort Worth, provided that on cars not owned by shippers or parties desiring such movement, an additional charge of \$1 per day, or fractional part thereof, shall be made beginning at the time car is placed until released. Effective May 12.

This order shall cancel circular No. 1810, issued May 5.

ANNUAL CONVENTION INTER-STATE COTTON-SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, MAY 26, 27, 28, 1903

The annual meeting of the Interstate Cotton Crushers' Association will be held at Memphis, Tenn., next Tuesday, Wednesday and

assist in making the new rules by their advice.

Another important meeting will be that of the Committee on Oil Mill Insurance, which will be held on Monday. The question of insurance is one of the most serious confronting the owners of oil mills, because of the high rates demanded by the regular insurance companies, but the creation of a company by members of the association will do much to relieve them of this trouble.

Upon convening on Tuesday, the association will hear interesting reports from the officers upon the accomplishments of the past year and doubtless these will also contain suggestions for further improvement in the work of the organization. After disposing of routine business, the members will be entertained

the prospects are for a profitable and enjoyable convention.

(A full report of this convention will appear in *The National Provisioner* of May 30 and subsequent issues.)

COTTON OIL CASES DOCKETED.

The United States Supreme Court has docketed the case of the State of Texas vs. the National Cottonseed Oil Company and the Southern Cotton Oil Company which are appealed to test the constitutionality of the Texas Anti-Trust law. The two companies were consolidated, and the consolidation acquired other oil factories, the combination resulting in the formation of a trust, as alleged by the State and not denied by the companies. It is stated that one result of the combination was the fixing of the price of cottonseed at \$14 per ton.

The combination was pronounced illegal by the Texas courts, and the oil companies bring the cases to the Supreme Court on writs of error, alleging that the Texas Anti-Trust laws are in contravention of both the Federal and the State Constitutions.

RISE IN MEATS.

The butchers of Prague, Austria-Hungary, have raised the prices of meats, which causes their friends in Vienna to caution them against such measures. Experience has taught, the latter say, that prices once raised are apt to stay there, even if the supply of material should increase. High prices again, as a matter of fact, work hardships against the consumer and mutually the dealer as well. The remedy is to meet the market and through it



J. W. ALLISON,

President Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Thursday. This annual gathering is without question the most important event in the year to the entire cottonseed oil industry. It is not merely a gathering for the election of officers, it is an assembling of serious-minded business men intent upon first discussing and then adopting such measures as will advance their common interests. As such, the previous meetings of the association have been of untold value to the trade of which it is so important a part, and in looking back at what has been accomplished one cannot but be impressed with the spirit of harmony and fairness which has ruled the annual meetings. There has never been factional or sectional strife to mar the deliberations, and such care has been exercised in the deliberations that the annual meetings have become the source of authority for subsequent business transactions throughout the cottonseed oil industry.

One of the most important features of the present, as of the past meetings, will be the adoption of rules for the control and guidance of the trade. The greatest interest is being manifested in the rules which will be adopted this year. All of the exchanges upon which cottonseed oil is bought and sold will make suggestions through properly appointed committees, and individuals will have opportunity to help in shaping the new rules. The Committee on Rules will meet at Memphis to-day and will receive suggestions from all sources. When these have been fully considered the committee will report to the annual meeting, and upon its action will depend the rules for governing the trade for the coming year. Many of the most prominent men in the industry will attend this committee meeting and will



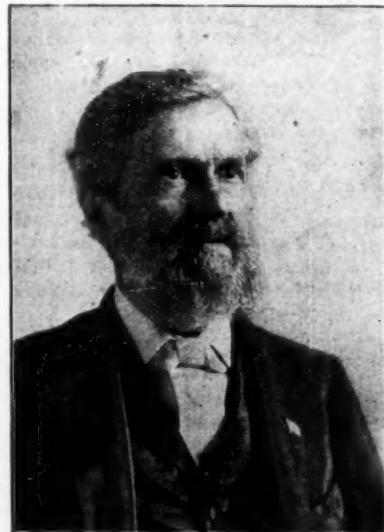
A. H. D. PERKINS,

Vice-President Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

by hearing the reading of papers upon a variety of subjects of the highest importance to the industry. These papers have been prepared by acknowledged authorities and the information disseminated will be of interest to all oil mill owners, operators and employees.

Owing to the general belief that this meeting will be the most important ever held in the history of the association, a record-breaking attendance is expected. Members and visitors will be present from Europe as well as from all sections of the United States, and the south will be represented almost to a man. A one and one-third fare for the round trip on the certificate plan has been secured from all points to Memphis and this inducement will also affect the attendance.

The meetings will be held at Montgomery Park, and the Gayoso Hotel has been selected for headquarters. The good people of Memphis will entertain the visitors and altogether



ROBERT GIBSON,

Secretary Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

force the authorities to find ways and means for the relieving of the present distressing conditions.—Internationale Fleischer Zeitung.

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK COMMITTEES.

President John W. Springer, of the National Livestock Association, has appointed the following committees for the year, the first named in each case being the chairman:

Board of Control: John W. Springer, ex-officio chairman; Peter Jansen, Jasen, Neb.; Tim Kinney, Rock Springs, Wyo.; George W. Ballantine, Denver, Colo.; Charles F. Martin, Denver, Colo.

Committee on Finance: L. A. Jastro, Bakersfield, Cal.; E. S. Gosney, Flagstaff, Ariz.; Jesse M. Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah; Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

Committee on Legislation: C. W. Baker, Chicago, Ill.; L. A. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; William Lindsay, Glendive, Mont.; A. E. Caffee, Marion, Ala.

Committee on Transportation: Richard Scott, Milwaukee, Ore.; Mortimer Levering, Indianapolis, Ind.; L. F. Wilson, Wichita Falls, Tex.; E. S. Waterman, Walla Walla, Wash.; John T. Cowan, Cowans Mills, Va.

Committee on Foreign Markets: G. Howard Davison, Milbrook, N. Y.; E. A. Harris, Des Moines, Iowa; H. E. Williams, Duo, W. Va.; R. A. Love, Chester, S. C.; Charles Wright, Jr., Keene, N. H.

Committee on Sanitary Measures: W. E. Bolton, Woodward, Okla.; Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, Baton Rouge, La.; James M. Bohart, Bentonville, Ark.; E. B. Frayser, Vinita, I. T.; J. F. Mead, Randolph, Vt.

Consulting Members: Dr. Charles Gresswell, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. Victor A. Norquard, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dr. M. E. Knowles, Helena, Mont.; Dr. A. T. Peters, Lincoln, Neb.

Committee on Cattle: Frank M. Stewart, Buffalo Gap, S. D.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan.; John S. Green, Mandan, N. D.; Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn.; A. A. Vortelyou, Neshanic, N. J.

Committee on Sheep: M. B. Gwynn, Boise, Idaho; Solomon Luna, Los Luna, N. M.; George Ernest, Elko, Nev.; O. E. Bradford, Cedarville, Ohio.

Committee on Horses: John B. Castleman, Louisville, Ky.; Theodore Cuyler Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.; N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn.; W. S. Guilford, Racine, Wis.; J. H. Witzell, Elue Ridge, Ga.

Committee on Goats: W. T. McIntyre, Kansas City, Mo.; W. C. Bailey, San Jose, Cal.; Charles S. Onderdonk, Denver, Colo.

Committee on Meat Exports to Germany: John F. Hobbs, New York City, N. Y.; Frank P. Bennett, Boston, Mass.; Will B. Powell, Shadeland, Pa.; George F. Weston, Baltimore, N. C.

Government to Secure Governmental Inspection at Exhibitions: George W. Jessup, Rockville, Ind.; Frank Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.

TOOK-UP COTTONSEED PRODUCTS.

On Tuesday the Texas State Railroad Commission took up and considered the matter of amending commodity tariff No. 3-A, issued by the Railroad Commission to apply to cottonseed and cottonseed products, by canceling minimum weight applicable on cottonseed oils in tank cars, and to substitute therefor such minimum weights as may appear just and reasonable. It has been suggested that the minimum weight to apply

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on cottonseed oil in tank cars should be "the shell capacity of the tank in gallons based on an estimated weight of $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per gallon, provided that in no case shall the minimum weight be less than 40,000 pounds."

At the same time the Railroad Commission considered the proposed reduction in beef cattle rates on shipments within the state. The recent readjustment of the stock cattle rate, which involved a reduction on shipments within the state averaging from \$2 to \$3 per car, has no doubt stimulated the movement for a corresponding reduction on beef cattle.

The Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas is also interested in the movement, and is giving it the benefit of its influence and backing, having already filed its complaint against the justness and reasonableness of commodity tariff No. 8-A. In support of the request for reduction in the minimum weights of beef cattle, the association says the present minimum weight on interstate shipments is 22,000 pounds, while within the state the minimum is 23,000 pounds on 30-foot cars, with proportionate differences in cars of lesser length; that the effect of this is to work a discrimination within the state, affecting both the shippers and the markets.

It is also contended that 22,000 pounds is the average for 36-foot cars, with corresponding averages for cars of lesser lengths.

TWO-YEAR-OLD BEEVES.

The Northwestern cattlemen who are scouting Texas and the Panhandle country this season for two-year-olds are realizing an uncomfortable situation. Heretofore, the Southern stockmen were in such financial straits as to be forced to sell their 2s. Just now, however, with few exceptions, they are not forced to sell. They were never in better condition than now. Their collateral is like ready cash, and banks are eager to make extensions on such gilt edge security. Most of the cattlemen in Texas and contiguous territory are in such easy shape as to require no assistance whatever. This state of affairs will work hard with the Northwestern operators who have been accustomed to invade Texas at this time of the year and almost force the sale of two-year-olds or to snap them up upon forced conditions. Be-

sides, there is a growing disposition to hold steers until they are more matured and market them direct. A very large cattle operator in speaking of the Texas and Southwestern beef situation, says that the independent movement of Texas cattle to the Northwestern ranges will not be as large this spring as usual, for the very simple reason that the Northwestern range is undergoing the same curtailing process as has prevailed in Texas. The small man is making himself felt in all the range country of the West and Northwest, and conditions are growing more serious for the big operator with the passing of every successive year. Pre-emptions along the leading water courses are being rapidly taken up, and even grass without water is like faith without works—dead. At least, that is the opinion of men who are in a position to know, and the settler and his dog keep the range cattle moving to such an extent that the acquirement of tallow seems one of the last acts. Among the big outfits who are moving steers to the Northwest this spring is Cowden & Pemberton, of Midland, who will carry about six thousand, and George T. Reynolds perhaps an equal number. It is probable that the independent movement to the Northwest will not exceed 25,000 this season.

THE PACKINGHOUSE GOAT.

"Elijah" wandered from his home. He is a goat, and is used at Fort Worth for leading sheep, etc., into the chutes when loading or into the yards when unloading at the stock yards. He simply led a "mob" in and then worked his way out. When "Elijah" was missed at Fort Worth the alarm was sent out, for he is worth a lot there. He was found away over at Bonham, Tex. He made himself at home among the stock cars. The authorities sent him back to Fort Worth, where the Union Stock Yards were glad to receive him. There had been a lot of hollering, punching and pushing since "Elijah" left. He soon straightened out the herding and drafting troubles of the chute men. No one suspects the important part even a "leader" goat plays in the shipping end of the livestock industry until that goat is waylaid. "Elijah" is also a good detective, and the small fry loiter about the yards dreads him.

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TRADE GLEANINGS

It is reported that a large fertilizer plant is to be erected in Atlanta, Ga., by the Cudahy Packing Company.

Armour Packing Company will establish a branch office with a refrigerating equipment at Sherman, Texas.

Armour Packing Company are making some extensive additions to their depot and storage plant at Waco, Tex.

The tannery of Phelps & Harrison, located at Leominster, Mass., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$60,000.

Peet Brothers Mfg. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., are planning to build in Omaha a desiccating works for rendering fat.

Gowens and Sons, of Buffalo, N. Y., have been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, to manufacture soap-making materials.

Swift & Company will erect a two-story building in Boonville, Mo., for the purpose of handling poultry, eggs, butter and hides.

John Moeller and Sons, of Portsmouth, O., have secured a large tract of land in that city upon which to build a large slaughter house.

Procter & Gamble, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have secured title to twenty-six acres of land in Kansas City, Mo., and will erect a \$1,000,000 soap factory there.

The Somerset (Pa.) Packing Company has applied for a West Virginia charter, and will be capitalized at \$25,000. The incorporators are: C. A. Claus, C. C. Shaffer, G. W. Knepper and others.

The Independent Rendering Association has been organized at Portland, Me., for rendering grease and tallow, and has a capital of \$50,000. President, M. W. Baldwin; treasurer, A. S. Conant, both of Portland.

SWIFT REFRIGERATOR CAR SERVICE.

The annual report of the Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company shows:

Assets.	
Car property	\$4,886,547
Cash and debts receivable	54,074
Total	\$4,940,621
Liabilities.	
Capital stock	\$2,000,000
Debts	2,788,000
Balance, profit and loss	152,522
Total	\$4,940,621

SWEEPING CATTLE ORDER.

The Kansas Livestock Board has issued a sweeping order and may order all cattle in that state to be dipped.

If the order is made, the enforcement of it will lie with the sheriffs of the various counties and it will be their duty, in case any cattle owner refuses or neglects to dip his cattle, to have the cattle dipped and charge the expense up against him.

LIMIT FOR RENDERING PLANTS.

The Chicago City Fathers are after the rendering plants of that city. For some time residents along the river have sniffed and complained.

War on rendering plants has been declared by the health department and Secretary E. R. Pritchard has notified City Col-

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**OVERRULED OLEOMARGARINE DEMUR-
RER.**

The Iowa courts have overruled Armour & Co.'s demurral to the State Dairy Commissioner's indictment for selling colored oleomargarine in that state. The demurral to the indictment was on the ground that it should not only show that the product sold was yellow in color but that it was artificially colored and colored to resemble butter. The judge, in overruling the demurral, held that it was only necessary to charge in the indictment that the oleomargarine is of a yellow color. He ordered the case to be tried. The case went against Armour & Co. and it will be appealed in the "ivory white" issue.



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The fans have cast-iron base, as shown, angle or cast-iron flanges, as required by their location. Each motor is furnished with an automatic release switch and a fire-proof rheostat with marble front and carefully finished and fitted working parts. The motor shown in the illustration is of the open type, but can be enclosed at slight additional cost. It is furnished for either high or medium speed as required. The American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich., are the manufacturers.

CUDAHY AT SIOUX CITY.

In regard to contemplated improvements in the Cudahy plant at Sioux City, Ia., Michael Cudahy says: "I have been shown that we must make large additions to our Sioux City plant.

"We have quite a large plant in Kansas City and a large plant in Omaha. The surplus of the manufactured product of the Sioux City plant has been sent to Omaha and Kansas City for storage. Our intention is to provide storage facilities in Sioux City for the product of the local plant. The Omaha and Kansas City plants already have about all in this line they can take care of."



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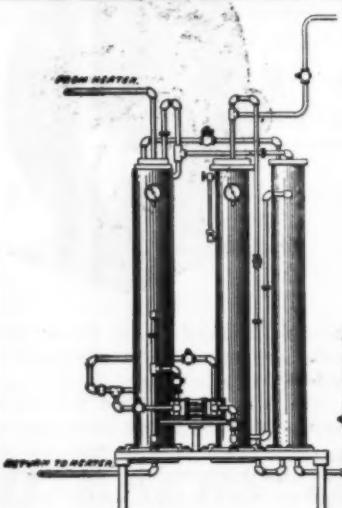
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TWO IMPORTANT FOOD EVENTS

Two important food trade events are now taking place in this country. One is the tour of prominent German livestock raisers and farmers, who are studying the American live and dead meat industry from their several points of view. The other is the studying of German food products by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is not known what the ultimate purpose of the visiting Germans is, but it is suspected that their object is to improve the livestock and the packing houses of their own country. The object of Dr. Wiley's food tests and food analyses at Washington is manifesting itself in the important instructions issued by the government in regard to spurious and adulterated foods which find their way into American stomachs through the customs house. The simple word "imported" has, hitherto, covered a multitude of frauds. The matter of freight has been the only difference between a decoction on this side and one from the other. Our government proposes to go after these frauds and to thereby give the Fatherland some of its own legislative medicine. One of the best evidences of the existence of fake foods and drinks in Germany is the drastic measure enacted on that side for dealing with them. If they are marked for export, however, the German authorities lose interest in them and simply wink the official eye in aid of a native industry. The United States Government owes it to the American people to uncover these food frauds and to stop the use of the Customs House as a sewer into this country for the inflow of improper and dangerous foreign substances.

HOGS IN THE WOODS

There seems to be a good pig crop this spring. The National Provisioner has rounded up the hog situation and feels that the terrible strain on the pork market will be eased a bit in the summer and that hogs and pork products will rule lower in the fall. The woods are alive with pigs. The severe cold snap in Iowa and the northwest damaged the pig crop some in that quarter, but the more favorable conditions elsewhere may more than overlap this damage. The heavy pork demand may tend to a hurried marketing of young pigs. It will tend to draw the old stock off and leave younger hogs on the farms for breeding purposes. The high price of lard has had a tendency to hold hogs of this class until they were larger and more mature. Unless, then, unfavorable weather conditions attack the pig crop there should be a fair supply of young hogs for abattoir purposes along

towards fall. In that case the market on all hogs and hog products will take the hint and drop a bit beforehand.

HIGH BEEF AND MUTTON

Beef and mutton look high. This statement is seriously made even in the face of the recent heavy runs of cattle at centers. The price of beef will go some higher on the average for two reasons: until a month ago good beef was selling below cost, and the run of good beef cattle will not hold up. The large run of cattle during the last three weeks has been due to artificial causes. The unpropitious state of the ranges accounts for much of it. This was caused by the late spring snows, which played havoc with feed, and at a time, too, when hay was too dear to convert into spring beef. Many stockmen hope for cheaper feeders this year. The disposition of Texas and the Panhandle to market home-fed cattle somewhat hastened fairly finished and half-fed stock to the pens. This will react before the run of grassers sets in. Lambs are scarce and will continue to be so. Sheep will remain high a while yet.

OILS ARE FLAT

The market for all oils has been comparatively flat for some days. The foreign demand is virtually nil. The market is dead. There are many explanations. The generally accepted one is that products are too high; not too high compared with their cost, but too high for the price which finished products will fetch. Europe shows no disposition to buy and holders show no disposition to sell on the present market tone. Is Europe suffering from industrial decadence? It would seem that a relapse from former continental activity is at hand. This view fits in well with the reports of a money stringency in that quarter. European manufacturers have for two years been trying to get the cost of production on a lower basis by the use of substitutes. This failed and some governments endeavored to enforce the use of substitutes with the aid of customs embargoes and tariff restrictions. None of these expletives accomplished the desired end. What was produced was stagnation there and a weak demand here. The continental warehouses have been stocking up. The consuming public left the stuff there. Lard oils have lost tone, so have oleo and cottonseed oils. Tallow and greases fell in sympathy. Brokers are waiting for the oil trade to wake up. They do not know what will wake it up, but they expect some life. A dull spell for oils seems to hover just ahead.

COTTONSEED OIL CONVENTION

The convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers, which meets at Memphis, Tenn., on May 26, will have important matters before

it—matters more important than usual. The old arbitration sore will be treated again; so will the tank car matter and the grading of oils. The insurance matter will be to the fore. It is expected that the question of making Memphis the permanent headquarters of the association will be brought up and, if it is, a lively tilt will result. There are many changes in the rules which the Rules Committee will suggest because they have been suggested by the trade working of the existing rules. There are many weighty reasons why a big attendance should be on hand. The refiners will have a question or two to ask. This convention is a most important one in many respects.

THE WIRES ARE DOWN

"The wires are down," is a serious message in the packing house business. This is so for many reasons. The business is run on such precise and narrow margin lines that any interference with its mechanism is a serious handicap to the packer and often fatal to the profits of the industry. The telegraph is indispensable to the modern abattoir equipment. The packer has to have six weeks of live stock in sight; one week's kill in the distributing houses, one on the traveling refrigerators, one in the factory cooler, one in the cattle pens at the plant, one on the road to the stock yards and one in sight heading for the points of transportation. To keep these supplies in sight, in hand and moving the wires are necessary. When the wires are down it is like cutting the cable of commerce or the lines of communication of a large army. The serenity of the packing house industry has hitherto rested upon wooden poles stuck all over the country and along frail, unprotected wires strung upon these. A new era has come. A kite caught the electric current, brought it to earth and a man corded the earth with conduits for its passage. The new wizard of science has freed the fluid again, gives it free course in the air and uses it in its natural element as a messenger among men. This new achievement is known as wireless telegraph or, shorter, wireless. Storms may rage and snow bed the earth as it likes, still the wireless message searches its course and the troubled writer and the packer who uses its agency may feel that the wires are not down. Nature thus becomes man's messenger boy and in its own convulsions does not betray its own trust. With the wireless telegraph the wires are always up and the air ready for business.

VETOED BUTTER BILL

Governor Odell, of New York, has vetoed Senator Ambler's bill, which provides that each separate can or package of adulterated dairy products shall constitute a separate offense before the law.

**The
National Provisioner**
NEW YORK and
CHICAGO

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THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

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FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The general position is essentially as in our weekly review in another column.

Tallow

Quiet and as in our review in another column. City, hhd., 5 1/4c. Weekly contract deliveries of about 250 hhd. city were made at 5 1/4c.

Oleo Stearine

Easier and quiet; 8 1/2c. best bid, and not much demand at that; indeed, it is further offered at 8 1/2c. for out of town made; sales of 2 cars Philadelphia made (yesterday) at 8 1/2c. in New York, and 2 cars Philadelphia (to-day) at 8 1/2c. in New York. Last sales in Chicago of the 4 cars at 8 1/2c. There are reports that fully 1,000,000 pounds have been sold in New York at 8 1/2c.

Cottonseed Oil

Not changed from our weekly review in another column, except that there are sellers

of prime yellow in New York at 43c., with 42 1/2c. bid, and 200 bbls. May delivery sold at 42 1/2c.

Provisions.

With all of the violent changes for the week, as against "shorts" to higher prices, and then again to a lower tendency, it will be noted that the market is left close to the late inside figures, and which bears out the comment made in our columns last week that only moderate further declines in prices were among the probabilities, since concessions in prices had been liberal. At the same time there is no prospect of permanently better figures until a period is reached for more moderate receipts of hogs. Indeed, the labor troubles and diminished consumption will work against some views of materially better prices. To-day's market early was 20c. down on pork, followed by reactions, with lard, then, 2@5 points higher. Chicago had 17,000 hogs, and estimated for to-morrow, 10,000.

the Interstate Commission to throttle it. Mr. Morton should so charge before the courts and make good.

A REAL ESTATE QUERY.

There is a purchase of 16 lots of real estate in Kansas City for \$167,500 by George Maxwell which excites local interest. It is authoritatively stated by Kenneth McC. De Weese that the purchase is for the interests which control the National Packing Company. Is it for a plant or for speculation? An accommodation, probably.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending May 16, 1903, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs. & Pgs.	Beef.	Lard.
Sylvania, Liverpool	1780	129	225	.....	.....	.....	175	1349	.....	.....
Umbria, Liverpool	5503	1016	20	.....	.....	.....	175	1521	.....	.....
Teutonic, Liverpool	3744	1609	27	33	.....	20	214	2027	.....	.....
Victorian, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	100	213	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Southampton	1155	2242	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	3350	.....	.....
Exeter City, Bristol	.....	405	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	8675	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	2585	588	50	300	.....	70	11350	.....	.....	.....
Consuelo, Hull	.....	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	410	15330	.....	.....
Anchoria, Glasgow	100	524	46	.....	.....	.....	212	825	.....	.....
Mongolian, Glasgow	.....	244	75	25	.....	75	.....	.....	408	50
Massapequa, Leith	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	100	270	1400
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	50	.....	250	100	270	1400	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	.....	100	.....	60	.....	131	2435	.....	.....	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp	4922	50	10	.....	53	159	625	.....	.....	.....
Neekar, Bremen	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	1100	.....	.....	.....
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....
Koenigin Luise, Bremen	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	25	2750	.....	.....	.....
La Aquitaine, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	150	.....	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	55	.....	.....	.....
Norge, Baltic	25	.....	35	15	356	2850	.....	200	.....	.....
Nauphia, Baltic	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	50	.....	.....
Koenig Albert, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buenos Aires, Mediterranean	927	25	50	175	.....	14	382	.....	.....	.....
Patria, Mediterranean	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
Riviera, South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	13575	13337	8086	27	584	1245	206	2934	57602	.....
Last week	18076	12343	8153	35	980	313	194	3759	41678	.....
Same time in 1902	13648	4541	8160	2	30	332	243	4734	45340	.....

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

WOOL GREASE AND ITS BY-PRODUCTS.

(Continued from May 2.)

SCOURING OF THE WOOL.

This is effected in two different ways: Either by extraction with a volatile solvent, or by washing with soap, soda, etc. The washing of wool on the back of the animal is also to be considered.

Employment of Volatile Solvents.—One of the first solvents recommended was carbon sulphide. Numerous methods of employment have been proposed, though none adopted practically, carbon sulphide being attended with serious inconveniences. On one hand, this solvent removes, not only the fatty bodies of the wool, but attacks the sulphurated compounds contained in it; according to Jacobsen, the yellowing of the wool thus treated is due to the decomposition of ferruginous compounds, which are not removed by the carbon sulphide any more than the alkalies. Besides, the wool becomes hard under this treatment, and if the solvent is driven off by elevation of temperature (the employment of a current of cold air would cause marked losses of sulphide), the wool loses its suppleness and becomes brittle, which Hall attributes to a chemical change of the wool. Also, the danger of fire and of injury to health have caused manufacturers to seek for other solvents.

Richter proposed amylic alcohol, furnished good results, but the employment must have been abandoned in consequence of too great a loss of the solvent. Jean has recommended the employment of benzine as changing neither the suppleness nor the whiteness of the wool.

Braun has patented a process of removing the grease by means of ether. After scouring and taking off the impurities by washing with water, the latter is expelled by rinsing with alcohol, succeeded by the treatment, properly so-called, with ether. After separation of the etherized liquor of the fatty substances, the excess of ether is driven off by new rinsing with alcohol, followed by washing with water. These successive treatments take place in a closed apparatus, while a system of cocks allows of communication with one of the receivers containing the liquids mentioned.

Recently light petroleum oil has been proposed, which is pumped through the wool, dissolving all the fatty substances without changing the fiber, and securing the suint in a state of purity. An establishment working this process has treated 500,000 pounds of wool, with a yield of 80,000 pounds of pure suint.

Various other methods of extraction have been proposed, but not having been adopted in practice, we will not now consider them.

(To be Continued.)

OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL IN FRANCE.

(Continued from May 9.)

It follows that to produce an oil combining perfume, finesse and sweetness the product must be stored until the strong flavor has disappeared, the fruity flavor remaining dominant. To do this, it is necessary to choose fruit that is but slightly ripe, and to place upon the market an oil that has been manufactured six or eight months.

M. P. d'Aygalliers, professor of agriculture at Oraison, Basses-Alpes, to whom I wish to render acknowledgments for much informa-

tion, says that "the fruit should be gathered by hand in September or October, when it has acquired its entire development."

I half suspect that in California the pickers have not fully learned to determine that critical moment when the olive destined for the table has "acquired its entire development" and yet is completely green. I should not be surprised to learn that the fruit is picked too soon, when its bitter, astringent qualities are at their height. This being true, the prolongation of the potash bath, which removes the astringency, would be necessary. A prolonged bath would naturally soften the fruit and diminish its resistant qualities materially, the astringency disappearing at the cost of all the evils mentioned by my correspondents.

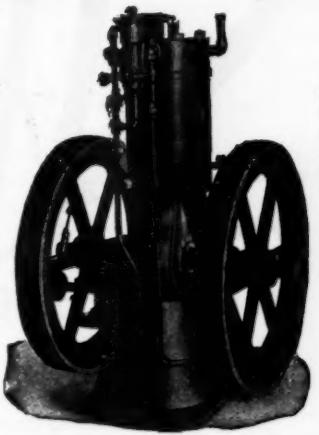
In my annual report, printed in Commercial Relations, 1901, Vol. II, page 200, I discussed briefly the adulteration of olive oil. In my report contained in Advance Sheets, No. 1265, I discussed some facts respecting olive oil; in another report (Advance Sheets, No. 1311) I supplied information respecting the extraction of oil by chemical process; and in Advance Sheets, No. 1361, I gave some details in regard to the manufacture of olive oil, and more particularly methods of filtering it and preparing it for the market after manufacture. My correspondents in California might advantageously read these reports, as I shall not herein be able to fully repeat myself.

(To be Continued.)

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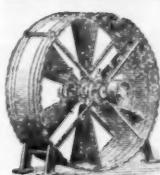
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A GOOD EXPORT SHOWING.

The alarms which have been sounded during the past two years regarding the trade relations between the United States and certain other countries of the world find no justification in the figures of our commerce up to this time. The three countries which have been mentioned from time to time as likely to decrease their importations from the United States are Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany. A study of the latest figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics regarding our imports and exports shows a steady growth in the trade relations with all of these countries,

and indicates that our commerce with each of them is likely to be larger in the present fiscal year than in any previous year in the history of our commerce. This is true both of the imports and exports. To each of these three countries our exports are steadily and rapidly increasing, and from each of them our imports are also steadily and rapidly increasing.

AGAINST REBATE ON BORAX.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday denied the appeal of the Anglo-American Provision Co., of Chicago, thus upholding the

ruling of the Treasury Department which said that no allowance can be made for rebates of the duty on imported borax used in preserving hams and other hog products which are exported.

The company claimed it was forced to use imported borax because of the high price fixed by the Borax combine on the domestic product.

The government maintained that hams, sides, etc., were not manufactured articles within the meaning of the law, and that the quantity of borax used was not easy to ascertain.

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HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The general volume of business has been fair, largely owing to recent operations of the U. S. Leather Co. This has naturally resulted in stimulating the market. The call for late branded and native stock is good, despite the fact that prohibitive prices are demanded, which fact naturally tends to exert a restricting influence over sales. A great many natives have been moved and it would be difficult to pick up any extraordinary offerings, i. e., anything outside of stock to be had only at outside current quotations. We quote—

NATIVE BRANDS, free of brands, 60 lbs. and up, have moved in considerable volume at from 11½ to 12½c., according to weight, quality and selection. There are still plenty offering at quotation figures.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, have moved to the extent of about 10,000 hides at 10¾ to 11c. Late take off sells at 11½c.

COLORADO STEERS—Have moved in substantial volume at 10¾@11c. Old stock has been well bought up.

TEXAS STEERS—Have moved to the extent of about 8,000@10½ to 14½c. The May take off is practically held at 15c., a practically lower bid having been refused.

NATIVE COWS—Have moved in moderate volume at 10 to 10½c. for late fall and early winter heavies. This variety cannot be said to be in active request. Light stock is accumulating.

BRANDED COWS—Have sold in moderate volume at 10 to 10½c. They are well sold up.

NATIVE BULLS—Have moved at 10½c. Old stock at less money.

COUNTRY HIDES—The tone of the market has gained somewhat since our last report. It is probable that eastern operators will be compelled by their necessities to enter the market before long, though just what effect this may have, outside of stiffening dealers' views, is purely a matter of conjecture. Calfskins continue the indifferent factor of the market. We quote: No. 1 Buffs 40 to 60 lbs. free of brands and grubs offer at 8½c. with the usual one cent stretch for second selection. There are not many on hand, and the few available now are held at least nominally fractionally higher than the quoted prices. No. 7 extremes 25 to 40 lbs. have moved at 8½c. This is the outside figure obtainable. Branded steers and cows are in ordinary selection and are an indifferent factor. Fallen hides offer at 7¾c.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS—Free of brands and grubs 60 lbs. up are nominally worth 8¾c. They would sell at 8½c.

BULLS—Are well sold up at 7½ to 8½c.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS—8 to 15 lbs. are a neglected feature. Country skins are nominally worth 11½ to 12c. No. 1 kips 15 to 25 lbs. are in fair request. They sell at 9 to 9½c.

HORSEHIDES—Are an active feature at \$3.45.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both packer and country markets are active. We quote: Packer pelts, \$1.25 to \$1.40; country pelts, \$1.00 to \$1.10; packer lambs, 90c. to \$1.10; country shearlings, 15 to 30c.

BOSTON.

The general situation is quiet, tanners pursuing a hand to mouth policy. They are still some reserves in the hands of the latter, though it is thought that they will be compelled in deference to their own interests to enter the market before long. Offerings are moderate with buff prices at 7½ to 8¾c. for the two selections. New Englands are an indifferent factor at 8½ to 8¾c., and at the inside figure at least are the subject of a consuming demand.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is in a healthy, though rather inactive condition. We quote: City steers,

10@10½c.; city cows, 8@8½c.; country steers, 9½@10c.; country cows, 8@8½c.; bulls, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED HIDES.—The general trend of the market is quiet. Offerings are of limited character, though May take-off is available in considerable quantity. We quote: City natives, 13¾c.; city butt brands, 10¾c.; city Colorados, 10½c.; city cows, 9½c.; city bulls, 9½c.

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packer market has been fairly active, largely on account of the operation of the United States Leather Co. Late branded and native stock has moved in considerable quantity. The fact, however, that the views of holders are rather above those of buyers tends to restrict operation. The country hide market is improved in tone and there is a general impression that eastern operators will soon enter the market. The weakest situation of the market is calfskin. The Boston, Philadelphia and New York markets are depressed.

MEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

A bill introduced into the British Parliament by Mr. Davies, M. P. for Caermerthen, on the meat question, is entitled "A Bill to Prevent Foreign and Colonial Meat being Sold as British and Irish Meat." The text of the bill is as follows:

1.—This act may be cited as the British and Irish Meat Protection Act, 1903.

2.—The words "foreign meat" and "colonial meat" shall include all meat imported into the United Kingdom which shall have been killed, frozen or chilled in any place outside the United Kingdom and the meat of animals killed within ten days (or other period fixed by the Board of Agriculture) after arrival in the United Kingdom from places outside the United Kingdom.

3.—Any person exposing, or offering for sale, or having on his premises for the purpose of sale, or attempting to sell, or selling, either by wholesale or retail, any foreign or colonial meat, as defined by this act, as or for home-grown British or Irish meat shall be guilty of an offense under this act.

4.—Any person exposing or offering for sale, or having on his premises for the purpose of sale, either by wholesale or retail, foreign or colonial meat as defined by this act, shall exhibit and keep exhibited in a conspicuous place upon the premises where such person carries on his business, the words "Foreign meat," or "Colonial meat," or both as the case may be. Such words shall be printed in capital letters of not less than two inches square, and so as to be clearly visible to the customers and purchasers. If any person exposes or offers for sale, or has on his premises for the purpose of sale, either by wholesale or retail, British or Irish meat in addition to foreign or colonial meat, he shall in like manner exhibit and keep exhibited the words "British meat" in addition thereto.

5.—Any person exposing or offering for sale, or having in his possession for the purpose of sale, or attempting to sell or selling any quantity of meat contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to conviction

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under this act, unless he shows to the satisfaction of the court before whom he is charged that he purchased the same as and for British or Irish meat, and with a written warranty or invoice to that effect, and that he had no reason to believe at the time when he exposed or offered for sale or had in his possession for the purpose of sale, or attempted to sell or sold such meat that the same was other than home-grown British or Irish meat.

6.—Any person who is found guilty of an offense under this act shall be liable on summary conviction for the first offense to a fine not exceeding £25, and for the second offense to a fine not exceeding £25, and for the third or any subsequent offense to a fine not exceeding £50.

7.—Any medical officer or health or sanitary inspector (within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891), may at all reasonable times enter such premises and inspect and examine any meat which is there exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale, and the proof that the same was not exposed or deposited for such purpose shall rest with the party charged, and if it appears to such inspector that there has been an offense committed under this act he shall, subject to the direction of the sanitary authority or committee thereof, make a complaint before justices and take legal proceedings for the punishment of any person for any offense under this act.

Commencement of Act.

8.—This act shall come into operation on the first day of September one thousand nine hundred and three.

Some years ago a law was passed in England providing for the labelling of colonial produce or the placing up of a sign which read: "Colonial mutton sold here." The imported New Zealand stuff ate so much better than the mutton of Britain that the law was not insisted upon. American beefs are fattened scientifically. The British steers are not. Now, which is likely to produce the best beef? The quality and the price will carry the stuff from the hooks, and the Irish and British competitors will have to meet this competition elsewhere than in Parliament. The bill may pass.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

The annual meeting of the members of the Exchange will be held in the Managers' Room, Tuesday, May 26.

A. Schierenberg (commission merchant) was proposed for membership by John D. Herklotz, and Henry P. Darling (Yates & Porterfield Trading Co.) proposed by Charles T. Geyer.

Visitors: C. E. De Wolf, Liverpool; H. Hannis, Jr., Rotterdam; John M. Taylor, Bristol, Eng.; E. A. Ehnes, Indianapolis; S. S. Dudley, St. Louis; M. Greenwald, F. P. Frazier, Horace Jackson, John G. Martin, A. S. White, H. D. Newcomb, Chicago.



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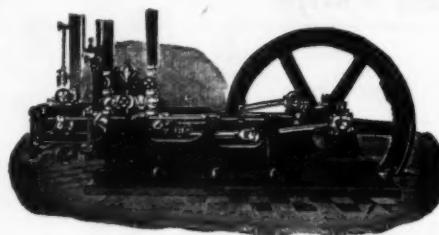
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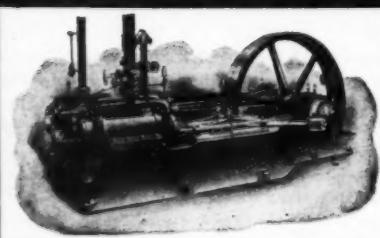
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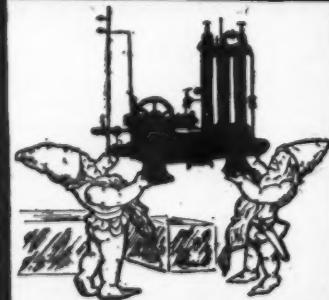
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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

J. H. Strong, of Eagle Bend, Minn., will erect a cold storage plant in Wadena.

The Anheuser-Busch Company have decided to establish an ice plant in Watonga, Oklahoma.

Armour & Company contemplate the erection of a refrigerating plant in Amsterdam, N. Y., to cost \$25,000.

The \$10,000 creamery at Shellburg, Ia., owned by Fred W. Walker, has been destroyed by fire. It was insured for \$7,500.

J. J. Riordan, of Baltimore, Md., Wm. McComb, of New York, and others, will erect an ice and cold storage plant in New Decatur, Ill.

An ice plant costing about \$20,000 will be erected in Lumberton, N. C., by Chas. H. Behre, of Atlanta, and E. B. Borhart, of Raleigh.

Cooper & McKee's refrigerating plant at No. 119 Gwinnett street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been burned by fire to the extent of \$5,000 damage.

The Phoenix Ice Company, recently organized, and capitalized at \$10,000, have applied for a charter and intend erecting an ice plant at Florence, S. C.

The Mutual Ice Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., has filed articles of incorporation. The capital stock is \$40,000, and the directors are H. J. Huder, W. H. Ballard and others.

The Wheat and Skinner Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$18,000 to deal in dairy products, etc. Incorporators: C. E. Wheat and E. J. Preston, New York City, and Leslie Skinner, Otsego County, N. Y.

The Dry Milk Company, of New York City, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The directors are: W. O. Hall, of Bellows Falls, Vt.; N. Henderson, Morris-town, N. J.; Geo. J. Gillespie, New York City.

RESULTS PRODUCED BY FREEZING OF MILK.

After many experiments with freezing solutions, containing soluble as well as suspended solid matter, it was found that solubles and insolubles increased in proportion towards the center and bottom of the frozen cake. A cube of ice frozen from dirty

water contained all the dirt and mineral matter in the inner part and bottom portion, leaving the outer and upper portions practically pure. Milk handled in the same manner deviated considerably from above results, which are shown in the subjoined table. Two quarts of milk were taken, the temperature reduced to 10 degrees C. and kept there for 48 hours.

The milk contained before freezing:

Dry substance,	Fat.	Casein.	Milk-sugar,	Ashes.
13.97	4.80	3.77	4.60	0.83

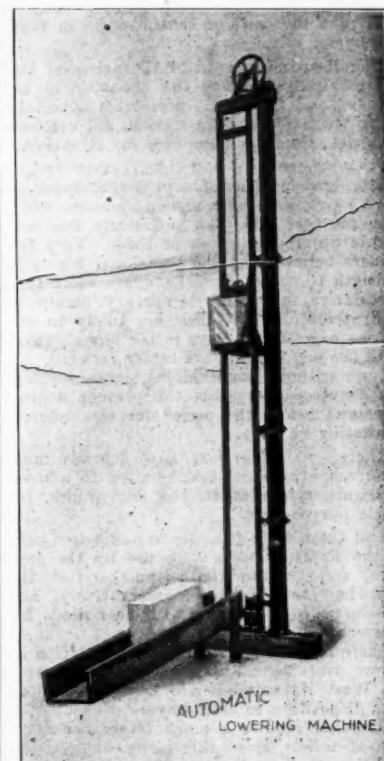
After freezing:

Outer portion.	6.53	1.54	1.73	2.81	0.46
Upper portion.	32.21	21.68	6.40	3.52	0.61
Center	26.75	1.58	12.43	10.64	2.10
Lowest portion.	41.53	0.79	19.31	18.65	2.78

AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID.

For the estimation of the available phosphoric acid in manure, the solvent action of the acid potassium salts of certain organic acids with that of the standard reagent, citric acid, have been compared, in view of the fact that the former bodies more nearly represent the acid constituents of the root-sap of growing plants than the latter. Potassium binoxalate, bitartrate and bimalate were investigated. One gram of various phosphate materials were digested with a quantity of the potassium salts, equivalent in acidity to 1 gram of citric acid and dissolved in 100 c. c. of water, except the bitartrate, for which 300 c. c. of water were required. The dissolved phosphoric acid was then determined. Potassium binoxalate and bitartrate yielded results practically identical with those obtained with citric acid, whilst the bimalate showed a very much weaker solvent action. Further, since the phosphates of the soil are continually subjected to the action of fresh quantities of root-sap, owing to transpiration, repeated digestions of the same quantities of fertilizer with fresh quantities of citric acid were made. It was found that each subsequent digestion affected the extraction of gradually decreasing quantities of phosphoric acid until the whole was exhausted. The conclusion is arrived at that the whole of the phosphoric acid in fertilizers is available for plant food, but that in some it is more readily assimilable than in others.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—There has been no marked further change to the general fat markets through the week, although they are undoubtedly of a tame order, while it may be said that the drift of sentiment is in favor of buyers.

The shooting upward of the prices of lard spasmodically against the "shorts" in the hog fat, and which was noticeable, especially upon Tuesday's trading market, did not have material effect upon the beef fat situation.

It would require a decidedly firm temper to the lard market, of a prolonged order, to have hopes that the compound makers would take the beef fats in a sufficiently free way to use up accumulations of them. Very few traders believe that the occasional bursts of strength to the lard market mean more than speculative intent for temporary manipulation; therefore that they are likely to disappear to positions more in the buyer's favor until the hog supplies are better forward. Although without doubt higher prices for lard are counted upon after the present depression, and before the period for late summer marketing of hogs.

Therefore tallow just now depends more upon soap trade demands, united to a moderate absorption of it, the fine grades, for edible purposes.

And these soap demands are sufficient only at the Eastern markets to use up the supplies, and because the soapmakers at the East had been buying conservatively, and are compelled to re-supply for near needs for consumption.

There is, perhaps, no great accumulation of tallow over the country just now, but over the West its supplies are kept down more by a disposition to meet buyers' views.

It would require a much larger consumption of tallow, from this along, than seems probable to take up the productions of it, and which latter are large and expected to continue so, because of the liberal current and anticipated full supplies of the beef and mutton fats, since it cannot be counted upon that the compound makers will buy beef fats freely on the present outlook of supplies for them unless the lard market should soon show firmer conditions than expected of it.

And the prospects of foreign demand for tallow upon our markets are slim, for a long time ahead, since the United Kingdom markets are getting better supplies of Australian and La Plate tallow, and there are good supplies of fat, as well, upon English markets.

The London sale on Wednesday showed by one cable 9d. decline, and by other cables 6d. decline, with 1,250 casks offered and 60 per cent. of it sold. This, after the decline of the week before, is depressing.

City, in hhd., in New York, can be had at 5½c., and of city in tierces sales of 325 tierces at 5½c. Nothing done in hhd. up to

this writing, but not much of a supply on offer.

Edible is very dull, and is hardly saleable over 6c., although to 6½c. is asked.

Country made is arriving moderately, and is fairly well sold up at steady prices; sales of 280,000 pounds, in lots, at 5½c. to 5¾c., as to quality, chiefly with 5½c., as outside, and there have been some lots had as low as 5c.

The Western markets have hardly varied further for the week, where, however, the advantage is rather with buyers. Prime packers at Chicago quoted at 5½@5¾c., and city renderers at 5¾c. Large buyers there are very careful in taking supplies beyond actual needs.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market continues to drag, and the feeling over prices among buyers is against the support of the late trading basis.

It is without doubt that two or three large holdings of the stearine over the West, and one, perhaps two, rather full holdings at the Eastern markets, as covering Boston and New York, in connection with the feeling that the compound makers have that the productions are liberal, on the general full beef and mutton fat supplies, that prevents a greater display of buying interest.

In other words, the compound makers feel that the market cannot be further against them, while that they may await developments with hopes of prices being upon a more favorable trading basis for them.

On the other hand, the pressers are not urging business to admit of further concessions in prices, although conceding a little.

It would be hard to get over 8½c. in New York, and there are sellers at 8¾c., although even up to 9c. is asked.

In Chicago 9c. is a nominal quotation.

There have been sales of a car lot of out-of-town made at 8¾c. here, and reports of a car lot at an out-of-town point at 8½c., with 120,000 lbs. sold at Chicago at 8½c.

LARD STEARINE has been offered at 10c.; the market for the moment is nominal at that, but depends a good deal upon the probable price for lard. There is a little inquiry from the continent lard people.

GREASE.—While the market is rather slack, yet it holds up better than usually expected of it under adverse positions of other fats. The pressers, soapmakers and exporters are quiet. Sales of 125,000 pounds yellow at 4½@4¾c., chiefly at 4¾c., and 75,000 pounds bone and house at 4¾@5c. Yellow quoted at 4¾@5c.; "B" white, at 6c.; "A" white, at about 6½c.; bone and house, at 4¾@5½c.; brown, at 4@4½c.

GREASE STEARINE rather favors buyers; but the supplies are not large enough for much depression, although demands are slack. Yellow quoted at 5½c. and white at 5¾c.

LARD OIL.—Buyers have rather the advantage, as there is a fair supply and demands are slack. Prime quoted at 78@79c.

CORN OIL.—An irregular market, rather favoring buyers, with a limited export movement. Quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.80 for car and jobbing quantities.

PALM OIL.—Has a dull and weak look on its market conditions. There are sellers at \$5.50 for spot, and at \$5.37½ for May and June arrival. Lagos is offered at \$5.75.

PALM KERNELS. quoted at about \$5.62½ @5.75.

COCOANUT OIL.—Slack trading and easy prices. Ceylon on spot quoted at \$5.50, and to arrive this month and June at 5¾c. Cochin on the spot at 6½c., and June and July arrival at 6c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Water white continues scarce, and is at full prices. Other grades are unchanged. Chicago market quotes 63c. for extra and 51c. for No. 1; these grades in New York, 65@53c., respectively. Our city pressers quote 20 cold test at 98c.; 30 cold test at 86@87c.; 40 cold test at 68c., and prime at 56@57c.

OLEO OIL.—Has recovered a little at Rotterdam, where small sales have taken place at 48@49 florins, and later at 47@48 florins. New York continues slow, with still difficulty in selling extreme low grades. New York quotes at 8½c. per pound for extra, 7½@7¾c. for prime to about 6c. for No. 3.

COTTONSEED STEARINE is taken up moderately and at steady prices. Single pressed quoted at 6@6½c. per pound and double pressed at 6½c. do.

PITTSBURG YARDS REORGANIZED.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Union Stock Yards have been reorganized. It includes the Pittsburg Provision Co. The directors are John P. Green, Robert Piteairn and Samuel Rea. The yards and packing house are on Herr's Island.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

	March 1 to May 13—1903.	1902.
Chicago	1,085,000	1,260,000
Kansas City	390,000	385,000
Omaha	420,000	430,000
St. Louis	275,000	218,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	303,000	309,000
Indianapolis	127,000	163,000
Milwaukee	20,000	28,000
Cudahy, Wis.	47,000	58,000
Cincinnati	92,000	80,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	62,000	79,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62,000	65,000
Sioux City, Iowa	82,000	175,000
St. Paul, Minn.	143,000	125,000
Louisville, Ky.	60,000	46,000
Cleveland, Ohio	95,000	90,000
Detroit, Mich.	55,000	55,000
Wichita, Kan.	39,000	20,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	35,500	42,000
Bloomington, Ill.	9,900	14,900
Above and all other	3,605,000	3,849,000

—Prices Current.

Saponified Red Oil

CORN OIL

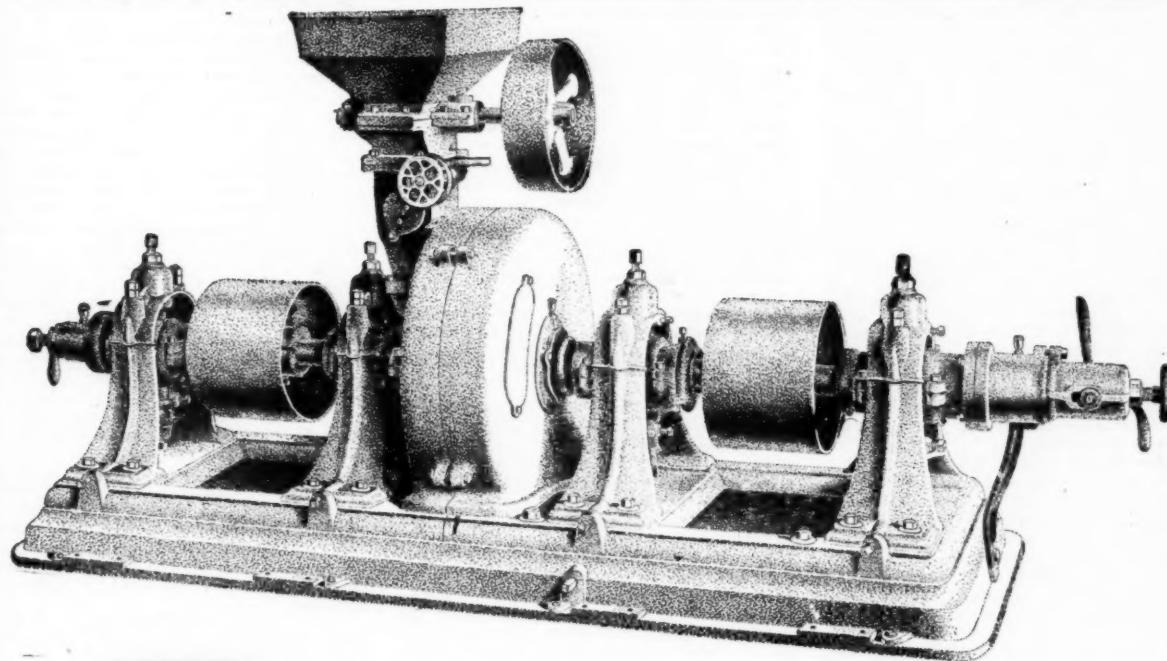
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The first thing to be considered in purchasing a new mill is not what it will cost but what per cent. can be made on the investment. Expenses cut the profits, hence you want a mill that is economical in power, requires but a few repairs, has the capacity, and will do the work to suit the most fastidious.

These qualities are found in a Monarch, and those who install the same will find it to be a trade winner, making friends and money for its owner.

The Monarch Attrition Mill is being recognized by experienced millers as the only mill that will reduce oat hulls, corn and cob, etc., to a uniform degree of fineness whereby they can place the ground produce on the market in a salable condition. The high speed of the running heads, running in opposite directions, does the work so quickly and expeditiously that the ground produce leaves the mill in a comparatively cool state.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

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Builders of Mills

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Muncy, Pa.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Sharp Changes Upward of Prices Against "Shorts," Followed by Weakness on Large Receipts of Hogs and Lower Prices—Nervous Markets—The Undertone Bearish and Unpromising Until Hog Supplies Are Better Forward—Cash Demands Still Light.

Some such development as we had pointed out in previous reviews as altogether likely against "shorts" was observed in the trading on Tuesday of this week.

There had been nothing in the previous day's business to expect the excitement of the succeeding day.

Monday had shown only small variation in prices; indeed, even on the opening trading of Tuesday there was only a moderate advance in prices.

But as Tuesday's business progressed the "shorts" took fright on their pork dealings and there was a larger demand from them than had been apprehended by most traders to cover contracts, not only of the July but of the September options, and by which there was an advance of fully 75c. per barrel on the July option and 30 on the September. There were a few May lard "shorts," who had the price advanced on them 22½c. per 100 lbs., and the July and September lard options were up 12½c. The rise in the prices of July and September ribs was 12½ to 15c. The July pork, however, was undoubtedly the leader, by which all conditions became sensitive to the demand to cover contracts. The offerings to satisfy the demands were chiefly from scattered "longs" and from the smaller packers, while the fact that the larger packers were not offering to sell enhanced the bullish sentiment.

The character of the market, in its being largely speculative, admits of just such violent changes in prices.

A large "short" interest found at any time is likely to be badly squeezed, as we have frequently said in our reviews. Moreover, attention has been called to the fact that the foreigners have taken, in a larger way, the "short" side of the market; besides that there had been recently, on the depression, rather more of a desire among the outsiders and professional western traders to go "short."

It is very easy to work the market upward at any time, because of the statistical positions of the products; moreover, the sup-

plies could not be at a marked disadvantage to selling interests until the late July and a more advanced period of the season's hog marketing comes along.

But there would seem to be no reason for permanently higher prices just now, or through the remainder of this month, in consideration of the present and probable hog supplies in that time, and we consider the undertone as of a bearish order.

The point is that so long as the supplies of hogs continue liberal that packers will be chiefly interested in keeping the prices of the products down, and that changes to higher prices are likely to happen only of a temporary order, or as the "shorts" make efforts to cover contracts.

But we regard the market as likely to have a somewhat steadier range of prices after awhile, and of a comparatively regular order, by which there will be more confident trading all around, as the hog supplies will probably run of a moderate order after the near rush forward of them is over.

But there would seem to be a brief time ahead, after the near depression is over, for permanently better figures, since the hog supplies ought to be of a good deal of importance some time in July and to run so thereafter, through the fall months. Indeed there are some traders with the opinion that there are more hogs nearly ready for market and which will come forward at an early period, than traders generally apprehend.

At the same time, the declines in prices for the products, as we observed last week, are likely to be of a moderate order, and that considering the current low prices of the products as compared with the trading basis for them several weeks since, and the general supplies on hand, any very material declines in prices from their current trading basis are likely to be followed by reactions to steadier figures.

And the fitfulness of the products market was shown in the turn about to easier prices on Wednesday, from the excitement and upward tendency of the day before, with supplies of hogs at the packing centers upon that day large and their prices 5c. lower. But the closing prices showed only small declines as compared with the day before.

But Thursday there was another large supply of hogs, with their prices 5@10c. lower; Chicago had 29,000 and estimated for Friday 20,000; pork early in the day sold down 25c. per barrel, and lard 7 points, followed by reactions, and then again by a lower tendency.

It is a satisfaction to the packers to find the prices of hogs working upon less severe

lines against them, and the fact that the farmers are willing to accept the lower prices for hogs would show that there is a liberal supply of marketable hogs yet to come forward.

The average price of hogs last week at Chicago was \$6.56, which was the lowest value in four months; the average price corresponding week a year ago was \$7.15, two years ago it was \$5.82, three years ago, \$5.35. While the average price was 50c. lower than a year ago, it was \$1.50 higher than in the corresponding week for the three previous years.

While the supplies of hogs are, at present, liberal at the packing centers, the week's packing reaching 485,000 head, against 410,000 corresponding week last year, they are also running well up in weights, and this latter is a point that there are a good many hogs of marketable average yet to come forward.

The average weight of the hogs at Chicago last week was 225 lbs., against 222 lbs. in the previous week, 218 lbs. corresponding week in 1902, and 225 lbs. in 1901.

Europe is a very careful buyer of case stuff and, of course, is not likely to make large contracts ahead for several weeks yet, or until the products markets are straightened by late summer developments.

It is hardly likely that Europe has much cheaper meats and lard from its contract deliveries or from consignments than the current market rates in this country. At the same time the foreign buying has been so conservative for some time that opportunity has been had abroad to work off the supplies that had been had there when market conditions in this country were upon a better basis, even considering that in the high priced period in this country Europe got a considerable supply on special low terms.

While our home demands, in many directions, are conservative, yet they keep up in full volume from the South. When the market becomes sufficiently settled for distributors to take hold of it there should be, because of the rather slack demands, from the distributors depleting their stocks, considerable animation to the cash trading.

The shipments out of Chicago are somewhat freer of lard but less of meats than in last year at this time.

The exports from the Atlantic ports from November 1 to March 16 are 326,981,687 pounds meats and 332,350,118 pounds lard, against corresponding time in the previous year, 395,138,397 pounds meats and 323,505,581 pounds lard, or 68,656,710 pounds meats decrease this year, and 8,844,537 pounds lard increase.

In New York there has been a very moderate business in pork, at firm prices. The shippers have bought the refined lard a little.

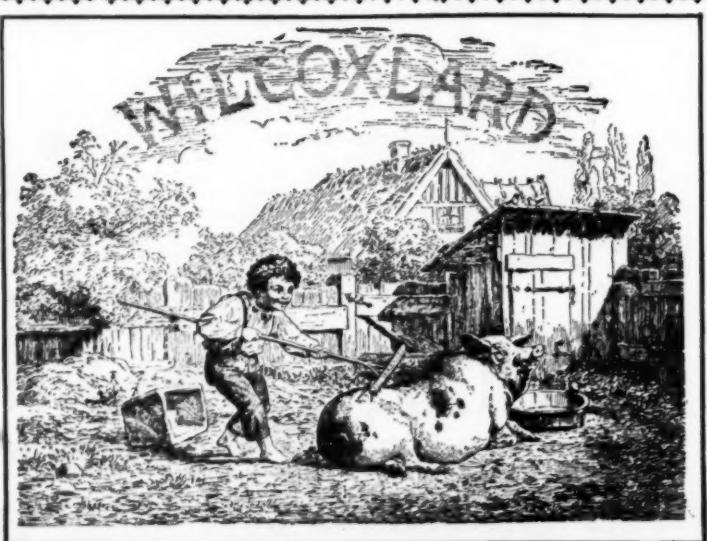
(Continued on page 35)

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COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States

Fairly Steady, Holding an Undertone of Confidence—Important Trading Halts Pending a Settled Lard Market—Consumption Keeps Up in Large Volume—Absence of Export Demand.

The cotton oil market holds along to essentially the line of prices that prevailed in the previous week, with little life to trading.

It is a fact that at the principal Western consuming centres desirable bleaching oil is worth more money than in New York, and it is more urgently wanted there; indeed, at these more important Western sources of trading and consumption there is fear that sufficient supplies of bleaching grades for demands will not be on offer through to the new crop season.

There would be no reason why New York should not stand at even better prices than those current if the pure lard market had a settled tone by which the ordinary demands would be permitted upon it for the oil.

There would be only one situation that could possibly work against confidence in the cotton oil market, and that is an almost impossible condition of the pure lard prices, through their being permanently materially lower than the current trading basis.

There is every reason for believing that the supplies of prime oil will be closely bought up before the new crop season is reached, and that many of the compound makers will be compelled to use an under-grade of the oil.

It must be considered that consumption of the compound lard is quite as large as at any time of the season; however, that the distributors of the compound are not buying quite so freely as in the late brisk times, and because they want to feel that there is a secure line of prices for pure lard, so that the compounds would stand in better position.

It is a fact that the late break in the prices of pure lard has not disturbed the selling basis of the compounds, and that they are still selling in New York at $7\frac{3}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Moreover, there is little probability that the prices of the compounds will be changed by any probable action of the pure lard market, since the prices of the compounds were

not advanced in a trading basis when pure lard only recently had an advancing tendency, while the prices of the compounds now, by relation with those for pure lard, are very attractive to buyers.

Then again, it is well understood that the prices of the compounds and pure lard, relatively, are not altogether the influencing feature for demands.

When demands run, as they have for a year or more upon the compounds, they hold to them for an unlimited future time; the consumer inquires for "the class of goods he had before," as accustomed to them; therefore it is improbable that there will be diminished consumption of the compounds, at least through the remainder of this year. Moreover, there have been many extra sources of consumption for the compounds found this year, which, there is good reason for believing will largely hold permanently in any contingency of the pure lard market as seasons come about when low prices may prevail for pure lard. The consumption of the cotton oil by the compound makers is proceeding at a lively rate, but from their accumulations of the oil, since it is realized by the compound makers that however quiet some of the distributors of the compounds are in their calls upon the market for supplies, that eventually these distributors must liberally stock up with the compounds, and because of the current active demands upon the distributors by the consumers for supplies.

The better grades of the cotton oil are in very moderate supply for the outlook of trading in the compounds; indeed, they are hardly in supply sufficient for ordinary demands for consumption to the new crop season.

It is even now hard to get the better grades of the oil in any considerable quantity; the people who hold them want them for their own channels of consumption; indeed, they are anxious to take up any outside lots that are offered of the bleaching grade, and white oils, and which latter are particularly scarce.

It is because of the very moderate supplies of the prime oil that there was little change in price for them latterly, despite the then sharp decline in the prices of pure lard.

Moreover, in all of the recent depressions in the prices of the hog fat no one cared to sell cotton oil "short."

And it is with this knowledge of the prime oil situation that traders are beginning to feel that the class of oils under prime must ultimately work closer to the prices of prime

oil, that is the difference of $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 5c. per gallon between the prices of off grades and prime yellow must, in part, disappear, since it would seem probable that these oils under prime must be used more freely for edible purposes before the season closes, on an absolute scarcity of the better qualities.

Good off yellow is in New York, substantially at $38\frac{1}{2}$ c., and prime yellow at 43c., the latter hard to buy at 43c.

New Orleans has some good off yellow which it is offering at $36\frac{1}{2}$ c., but this would equal about $38\frac{1}{2}$ c. in New York, considering the warm weather and the extra risk thereby taken in moving forward the supplies.

There had been about 5,000 bbls. of this good off yellow, or a grade under prime, cleared for Trieste latterly from New Orleans and New York, covering the lot of 2,000 bbls. noted in our previous review as booked from New York, and also the sale noted a couple of weeks since.

There was a little spurt to the New York market at the close of the previous week, when prime yellow, for May delivery, touched $43\frac{1}{2}$ c., but since then 43c. has been accepted, and, at this writing, 43c. is quoted for May and June, and $43\frac{1}{2}$ @ $43\frac{1}{2}$ c. for July. The sales in New York have been 600 bbls. prime yellow, May delivery, at $43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 400 bbls. do. at $43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 43c.; 1,500 bbls. do. June and July, at $43\frac{1}{2}$ @ $43\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,500 bbls. good off yellow at $38\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,400 bbls. do., in lots, at $38\frac{1}{2}$ c.

There have been sales of 500 bbls. new prime yellow, October delivery, in New York at $38\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 500 bbls. do., November and December, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ c.

And new crop crude has been sold at the mills at 31c. for October delivery for 15 tanks, while November and December deliveries are quoted at $30\frac{1}{2}$ @ $30\frac{1}{2}$ c.

White oil in New York is quoted at $46\frac{1}{2}$ @ 47 c., and winter yellow at $46\frac{1}{2}$ @ 47 c., with butter grade at $46\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The reports from the continent, especially from Marseilles, are that there are continued liberal offerings of seed and nut oils at low prices as compared with the cost of cotton oil, and that there is no prospect of demands for cotton oil thence upon our markets, considering the probable prices for it in this country for the cotton oil for the remainder of the season.

The Hull (England) market continues offering fair supplies of cotton oil, while it has made easier prices for it for the week; its quotation is 2ls. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The late excited condition of the cotton market has absolutely nothing to do with the cotton oil market. It is, of course, too early in the season to know anything about the possibilities of the new crop, since with

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Refiners of Cotton Oil, all Grades.

Manufacturers of Lard Compounds.

REFINERIES LOCATED AT Savannah, Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery, Ala.; Houston, Tex.; New Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark

good weather at the South the backward season thus far could be caught up. And the fact that at this late period the old crop cotton, its extent, and which will probably reach 11,250,000 bales, has had its influence.

The cotton oil market will depend for the next five months, since it will be close to November before there are fair supplies of the new crop oil, upon the demands for the current supplies of the oil, and these demands will be influenced to a larger or less extent as the pure lard market shows up strong or otherwise, while it would seem in any contingency that before the season closed that there would be an absolute scarcity of prime oil.

Our opinion of the pure lard market is that it is very close to a bottom basis, that while it is likely to rule somewhat lower yet that it is likely to have almost immediate reactions, to keeping it very near current prices; these ideas are based upon the belief that while Chicago is likely to have larger receipts of hogs from points than are later in marketing their hog supplies than those around Omaha and Kansas City, yet they are likely to soon fall off at the packing centres beyond Chicago; that these hog supplies, on the whole, however, are likely to keep large enough for the remainder of this month, at least, to keep packers' views against permanently advancing the prices of the hog products, in order to get the hogs upon an attractive packing basis; that as prices of lard advance occasionally the object will be against "short" sellers, and that reactions are likely to follow; that after the hog supplies are better forward that the packers will probably be more interested in making higher prices for the products, while higher prices would be justified by statistical situations of the products. Yet that after the middle of July the whole hog products situation will depend more upon the developments of hog supplies and the reports concerning the corn crop, and that there is really a brief time after the present bearish raid is over for developments of a bullish order if the late summer reports concerning the corn crop are not of an adverse order.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.

And there is no question but that the prospects of the general forage crops will be watched this summer with more than usual interest.

There is an immense pig crop to be fed this year as well as larger cattle supplies than in last year, and anything short of a 2½ billion bushel corn crop would not be considered large crop.

Besides a big cotton crop is needed this year.

And the weather conditions thus far have been unsatisfactory at the South, and the protracted drought over many of the Northern sections is causing some nervousness over the hay crop, which indeed has been badly damaged in some important sections. It remains to be seen as to the weather conditions for the corn crop.

It is quite certain that with short forage or other crops this year there would be some exciting developments.

Therefore, that speculation which takes in the fall deliveries of any commercial commodity would have nothing substantial back of it in the way of an opinion, as the season is yet too young to get even a line on general crop prospects.

It is a fact, however, that just now the supplies of cattle fats are large, and that

they are likely to continue so, by which prices of tallow, oleo stearine and oleo oils favor buyers, and that from the consideration of easy prices for beef fats, notably tallow, that the soapmakers will use cotton oil, the low grades of it more conservatively.

But the supplies of the cotton oil, after an enormous use of it by the soapmakers earlier in the season, when tallow had high value, are in comfortable carrying volume, even the good off grades, and it is well known that the use of the prime oil by the compound makers has been for the season the largest in the history of its trading.

A larger production of cotton oil will be needed the coming year on the short stocks of it to be carried over, together with the consideration of its much more extensive use each year, and the traders in it hope for a large cotton crop.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES.

A cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer factory will be erected in Clinton, La., by a company organized by P. A. Fitzhugh, of Dallas, Tex.

There is a project on foot to erect a cottonseed oil plant in Cincinnati, Ohio. M. H. Alexander, president of the M. H. Alexander Company, is behind the movement.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
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Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined

The Texas Cottonseed Product Mfg. Co., of Austin, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are: G. B. Zimpelman, W. H. Thaxton and V. L. Brooks.

Citizens of Millen, Ga., have organized a cottonseed oil company, capitalized at \$35,000, and have applied for a charter.

The Memphis, Tenn., "News" says that a cottonseed oil mill is to be erected in Shaws, Miss., by a combination of local and outside capital.

A company has been organized at Waxhaw, N. C., with a capital of \$20,000, and will immediately begin the erection of a cottonseed oil mill. Among the stockholders are: Messrs. J. L. Rodman, A. W. Heath, H. W. Broom, J. M. Niven and others.

Cottonseed oil mills are to be erected at Jonesboro and Batesville, Ark., each to cost about \$40,000, by the Roberts Cotton Oil Company, of Memphis, Tenn.

The Continental Cotton Oil Company of Memphis, Tenn., has been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000. Among the directors are W. D. Roberts, W. T. Hutcheson and H. Bond.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspregen & Co.)

With exception of a little bulge in the May option, there has been almost no change in the market. Everything remains very dull, and neither buyers nor sellers show much interest.

Bleaching oils are very scarce and selling at the top prices of the season. Prime oil is also very scarce, but the demand for same is very slack. Off oils are in fairly good supply, and also in good demand.

There has been almost nothing doing in new crop deliveries during the past week. Refiners do not seem to be interested at present prices, as there is no demand for the refined oil for future deliveries, and the crude oil mills prefer to await developments before contracting for the new crop.

It looks like a dull market for some time to come, and the trade is more likely for the next two weeks to be interested in the Memphis convention than in prices for cotton oil.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, June and July, 43c. asked, 32½c. bid; do., September, 42c. asked, 41c. bid; do., October, 38½c. asked, 37½c. bid; do., November and December, 37½c. asked, 36c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 45½c.; prime summer white do., 46c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 21s. 6d.; New York market for off oil, 38@38½c.; New Orleans market for off oil, 36@38c., according to quality; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in the Southeast, September, 32½c.; October, 31½c.; November, 30½c.; December, 30c.

FACTS ABOUT COTTONSEED OIL.

Cottonseed oil is pressed from the seeds of the cotton plant, *Gossypium herbaceum*, L., after the cotton itself has been removed. The seed and its cortex are cut through and parted by screening in a separator. The decorticated seed is then crushed for oil in the ordinary

way by heating in iron kettles at 75 to 90 deg. C., and pressing in horsehair bags. Decortication is particularly necessary for cottonseed, inasmuch as the oilcake left after the expression of the oil is used for cattle feeding, a purpose for which it would be unfitting were the hulls suffered to remain. The content of oil in the decorticated seed is from 20 to 25 per cent., the yield is about 15 to 20 per cent., and the oilcake retains about 10 per cent. The crude oil is dark, reddish brown to black in color and must be refined for most purposes. It is settled until a slimy precipitate has deposited, then agitated with caustic alkali solution and again allowed to settle. The sediment is used for soap stock. If the oil is clarified with fuller's earth and chilled below 12 deg. C., the palmitin and stearin crystallize and are removed by cold pressing. This solid fat is called cottonseed stearin and is used in making oleomargarine.

Refined cottonseed oil has a pale straw color, is without odor, and possesses a bland, nut-like taste. According to the U. S. Pharmacopeia, it has a specific gravity of 0.920 to 0.903 at 15 deg. C., is very sparingly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in ether, chloroform or carbon disulphide. On cooling the oil to a temperature below 12 deg. C., particles of solid fat will separate. At about 0 to 5 deg. C., the oil solidifies. It has a slight tendency to dry and is used as a substitute for olive oil in cooking, as a constituent of margarine, for compound lards, soap making and to some extent as an adulterant for some of the more expensive oils.—Condensed from the *Oil and Colourman's Journal*.

COOKING OILS OR BUTTER.

The untoward property of butter, especially when not salted, to turn rancid in a short time has led to the manufacture of cooking or melted butter. This product is almost pure butter fat free from water and casein. It is made by melting, heating to a higher degree and subsequent separation by settling of the water and casein. This is hastened by the addition of flour.

An analogous treatment has been employed by oleomargarine manufacturers to produce an article of great stability in almost any climate. This method is followed to a great extent in Germany and is finding an ever-increasing market there. The method of manufacture differs somewhat from that where butter is to be treated. In many instances the mixture of the different fats in their proper proportions and the milk are churned in the usual manner and when ready pumped directly into the melting kettle for further treatment while still hot and without the usual cooling in ice water. A better plan has been devised, where the pumping is done away with and the melting process accomplished in the churn. The latter must be, of course, of suitable construction and the temperature required in this instance somewhat above that in the former process.



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A very aromatic oleomargarine is obtained by substituting kefir-milk for other milk. The process is not difficult, but close attention to temperature and rapidity of churning is essential. Water and casein are separated from the melted margarine in the usual way by settling.

In the manufacture of oleomargarine without the addition of milk, the fats are singly mixed and a flavoring agent added. In regard to the latter it is the choice with each manufacturer to either employ the distillation products of natural butter and milk or artificial and synthetical butter flavors. This product is made in Europe.

The fats proper which enter into the melted mixture are those usually taken for other oleomargarine: Oleo oil, lard and some vegetable oil with cotton stearine in hot weather or when intended for export to tropical climates. Temperature while churning and melting afterwards and the right proportion of fats and oils with a suitable flavor to the finished product are the most essential points to be closely observed.

EDGAR S. BELDEN

LICENSED

ARCHITECT & ENGINEER

164 La Salle Street, Room 68

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OR TO

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SMITH-VAILE CO.,
Dayton, Ohio.

NO GREASE

NO DIRT

REFERENCES:

THE ARMOUR PACKING CO., Kansas City, Kans.
PEET BROS., Kansas City, Kans.

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO.

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Commission Company.)

CATTLE.—The cattle market is in a very unsatisfactory condition this week, supplies being very heavy, and in consequence a lower range of prices has existed. Receipts Monday were about 30,000 and the market was 10c. lower, the decline being principally on the heavy, plain kinds. On Tuesday there was the usual light run and a steady market. To-day—Wednesday—with an estimated run of 18,000 and about 5,000 cattle held over from Monday, being a greater number held over from one day to another than for months previous, the market is very dull and prices generally 10c. lower again. Out of 30,000 cattle Monday there were only 24 cattle good enough to bring \$5.25 and to-day it takes a crackerjack bunch of cattle to bring \$4.75@\$5. per cwt., and the prospects are that \$5.25 will be the top to-day for something fancy. It seems that country feeders have become discouraged and haven't the heart to go on with their cattle and are letting them come forward regardless of prices, and while we are of the opinion that prices will not go very much lower than the present level, it is a hard thing to predict, and we may be entirely wrong in our prediction. We rather believe receipts will be light the balance of this week and it will give buyers a chance to unload their holdings, and that next Monday's market should have a better tone than that which prevails to-day. Butcher's stock is in pretty good request, although a little lower in sympathy with steer cattle. We believe along about July 1 we will see some improvement in the cattle market on the light and handy weights.

HOGS.—The hog market has held up remarkably well this week considering the fairly liberal runs we have had. Monday, with about 42,000 fresh arrivals, the market ruled 10c. lower, closing up firm. Tuesday, with 17,000, the trade opened steady, closing weak. To-day, with fresh arrivals estimated at 35,000, the market opened weak and 5@10c. lower, but as the provision market opened strong the late hog market was materially better and part of the decline regained. Tops at \$6.75 and bulk of hogs selling \$6.35@\$6.55. It is the opinion of many that hogs will go to \$6.25 for the best grades, and not until July or August do we expect to see any improvement in this branch of the trade.

SHEEP.—The sheep market showed some improvement to-day owing to the extremely light receipts—\$8,000. However, the market should be pretty liberally supplied for the next sixty days, and it is our opinion that prices will gradually sink to a lower level.

OMAHA

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Owing to the irregular distribution of receipts last week the fat cattle market was very uneven, although the general trend of values was lower, the week's decline amounting to 10@15c. There was a further drop of 10@15c. so far this week, so that values are fully a quarter lower than they were ten days ago. Good heavy beeves have been in liberal supply for some time and the decline has been greatest on these grades, while on the lighter and cheaper cattle prices have held up fairly well. The big over-fat steer is apparently becoming more unpopular every year. All classes of beeves are selling within a narrower range than for many months. It takes good to choice 1,350 to 1,550 lb. beeves to bring \$4.75@\$5.25 now, while fair to good 1,050 to 1,350 lb. beeves sell at \$4.50@\$4.70. The common to fair warmed up and half fat kinds are selling around \$4.25@\$4.40 and from that down. Cow stuff has been in rather limited supply and as there has been a good demand both from packers and feeder buyers, prices have not gone off so very much. The range for poor to choice grades is \$1.75@\$4.50 with most of the fair to good butcher and beef stock at \$3.60@\$4.10. Business in stockers

and feeders has picked up some since receipts have fallen off and values are about 10@15c. higher than ten days ago. So far this month cattle receipts have been almost twice as heavy as a year ago.

Hog supplies have been heavy right along and prices have continued on the down grade with very little intermission, the decline for the past week amounting to \$15@20c. The hogs are running heavier and for this reason the lighter weights are becoming more popular with packers, so that the premium paid for heavy and butcher grades is smaller than for several months past. Buyers are after quality and weight cuts very little figure so long as the hogs are good. Iowa is furnishing nearly one-half of our receipts, as prices here, at present, are more attractive than farther east. The bulk of the hogs sold to-day at \$6.30@\$6.35, against \$6.45@\$6.50 a week ago.

Sheep supplies have been very moderate and the quality as a rule has not been very good. The demand has been active and prices generally strong for good to choice muttons and lambs, but the commoner grades have been selling very unsatisfactorily, as there is no competition for this class of stuff from the feeder buyers. Dealers look for liberal receipts of southern stock shortly and expect to see something of a decline from present prices in the near future. Choice woolled lambs are quoted up to \$7.25; clipped lambs, \$6.75; clipped yearlings, \$5.75; clipped wethers, \$5.25, and clipped ewes, \$4.75.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

The liberal receipts of cattle at all points last week, combined with the labor difficulties all over the country and the lessened consumption of beef, and the uncertainty and uneasiness in money circles, caused prices here to decline 10 to 25c., the heavier grades lacking finish suffering the most. Cows and heifers were generally 10 to 15c. lower, the only exception being for the good fat grades of cows. The country demand was slack and cattle accumulated in the hands of regular dealers, under which condition the general stocker and feeder market showed a loss of 25c.

Supplies of hogs were liberal and prices declined on almost every day, but the demand was good at the lower range of values. The quality was of good average and weights ran heavy. The tops to-day were at \$6.50 with the bulk of sales at \$6.25 to \$6.35.

Arrivals in the sheep department were liberal, with the bulk of the offerings running to Colorado lambs and grass Texas sheep. The demand was good from all of the killers and the market had good life on each day, with the week closing up with prices fully steady all around. Fairly good woolled Colorado lambs topped the market at \$7.40 and Texas wethers sold on Monday at \$5.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 22,900; last week, 7,000; same week last year, 19,700. Beef steers reached lowest point of season Tuesday, when the best heavy cattle sold from \$4.60 to \$4.85. A slight reaction has been noted since Tuesday on desirable lightish kinds, but plain and roughish steers are no better top for the week than \$5.05 for fair to good; heifers also broke from 30 to 40c.; continued lower markets on beef cattle have

shaken confidence of country buyers of stockers and feeders, and same are 25 to 50c. off. Very few quarantine cattle have arrived.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 56,500; last week, 65,200; same week last year, 43,100. Quantity of hogs at Kansas City is as good and weights as heavy as ever known at this season of the year, indicating ample future supplies. This has proven to be the most prominent bear factor in the market. Although weakness in provisions has also weakened hog prices, general market is 20c. under a week ago, and closing conditions point to still further reductions. Top price to-day, \$6.40, with a good set of 230 to 260-lb. mixed hogs selling at \$6.15 to \$6.35.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 27,300; last week, 35,300; same week last year, 21,100. Mutton and lamb prices came a little closer together this week. Texas gained 15 to 25c. The biggest run of the year arrived Monday, but were taken actively, showing healthy demand. Western woolled lambs lost a little, and are worth \$7.25; spring lambs, \$7.50; wethers, \$5.10; ewes, \$4.75; Texas, \$4.90; Arizona yearlings, \$5.60.

HIDES.—strong; green salted, 7c.; side brands under 40 lbs., 5c.; bulls, \$6.50; uncured, 1c. pound less; dry sheep pelts, \$0.50.

Packers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	4,087	19,907	57,015
Fowler	1,032	6,616	2,169
Schwarzchild	3,843	6,160	4,681
Swift	2,771	12,354	6,504
Cudahy	3,207	11,611	2,365
Ruddy	578	66	442

PATENTS.

No. 725,648. Process of Tanning Hides, Skins, or Other Animal Tissues.—Otto P. Amend, New York, N. Y. Filed March 27, 1901. Serial No. 53,135.

No. 725,877. Mixing and Bleaching Engine.—Albert Rommency, Muskegon, Mich. Filed July 21, 1902. Serial No. 116,403.

No. 725,896. Process for Purifying Brine.—Gerhard N. Vis, Schaeferhalle, near Basle, Switzerland. Filed July 29, 1901. Serial No. 70,141.

No. 725,916. Curing-tube for Pickling Meat.—John G. Bailey, New York, N. Y. Filed Jan. 28, 1903. Serial No. 140,912.

No. 725,994. Ventilator for Refrigerator Cars.—William E. Sharp, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Armour Car Lines, Chicago, Ill., a corporation of New Jersey. Filed Nov. 17, 1902. Serial No. 131,677.

No. 726,014. Machine for Cutting or Shearing Hair or Wool.—Herbert Austin, Erdington, England. Filed July 23, 1902. Serial No. 116,601.

No. 726,065. Process of Refining and Preserving Butter.—Henri Scovesco, Paris, France, assignor to Societe Francaise pour la Conservation des Beurres, Boulogne, Seine, France. Filed Aug. 14, 1902. Serial No. 119,632.

No. 725,104. Cattle-mark.—Richard Schumann, Greiz, Germany. Filed Dec. 8, 1902. Serial No. 134,340.

No. 726,120. Fertilizer-drying Machine.—William F. Uri, Kansas City, Mo. Filed Aug. 11, 1902. Serial No. 119,285.

No. 726,134. Apparatus for Clarifying and Aerating Milk, etc.—Jefferson L. Bergh, Dobleskill, N. Y., assignor to the Bergh Clarified Milk Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 2, 1902. Serial No. 110,003.

No. 726,143. Apparatus for Packing Salt.—Theodore Courtland, Ludington, Mich. Filed May 7, 1902. Serial No. 106,317.

No. 726,172. Apparatus for Manufacturing Flour.—Ludwig Koral, Renville, Minn. Filed April 21, 1903. Serial No. 103,997.

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CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

Western Office of
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
Rialto Building.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, May 13...	20,610	1,373	25,554	15,826
Thursday, May 14...	9,393	1,508	21,556	9,309
Friday, May 15...	1,625	265	15,404	2,329
Saturday, May 16...	40	96	11,240	1,164
Monday, May 18...	29,520	355	39,834	17,828
Tuesday, May 19...	1,985	3,417	18,305	9,068
Wednesday, May 20...	18,000	1,200	33,000	11,000
Total last week...	60,100	7,504	133,543	62,617
Same week last year...	44,296	6,571	154,052	65,385
Year ago this week...	49,111	7,037	158,433	68,723

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Wednesday, May 13...	4,704	...	2,708	1,237
Thursday, May 14...	5,702	71	2,725	1,605
Friday, May 15...	3,006	100	2,444	...
Saturday, May 16...	1,000	83	747	...
Monday, May 18...	6,328	2	2,900	121
Tuesday, May 19...	1,822	11	773	204
Wednesday, May 20...	5,000	50	3,000	1,000
Total last week...	25,046	203	15,259	5,721
Same week last year...	9,692	208	27,357	10,586
Year ago this week...	10,207	267	23,024	7,958

Receipts for the year thus far, compared with the same time last year:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cars.
1903	1,226,804	2,919,970	3,986,086	112,480
1902	1,055,740	3,457,795	3,322,142	107,590

Increase... 171,145 72,944 4,929

Decrease... 537,825

CATTLE.

Prime beefs, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs.	\$5.10@5.35
Choice to extra beefs.	4.85@5.05
Fair to good export and shipping steers.	4.55@4.80
Medium beef steers.	4.20@4.50
Plain beef steers.	3.90@4.15
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	3.50@3.80
Good to choice feeders.	3.90@4.85
Good to choice heifers.	3.90@4.00
Poor to plain stockers and feeders.	2.65@3.75
Fair to good cows and heifers.	3.00@3.90
Good cutting and fair beef cows.	2.30@2.90
Common to good canning cows.	1.25@2.25
Bulls, poor to choice.	2.30@4.25
Veal calves, good to fancy.	5.25@6.50
Calves, common to fair.	3.50@5.00
Corn-fed western steers.	3.05@5.25
Texas bulls and grass steers.	2.75@3.30
Texas steers, fair to common.	3.85@4.05

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy shipping.	\$6.55@6.75
Good to choice heavy packing.	6.35@6.50
Plain to choice heavy mixed.	6.30@6.50
Selected butcher weights.	6.25@6.60
Assorted light, 150 to 195 lbs.	6.10@6.35
Common to good light mixed.	6.05@6.30
Thin to choice 50 to 130 lb. lots.	5.70@6.10
Stags and rough lots.	6.65@5.70

SHEEP.

Choice to prime native wethers.	\$5.10@5.50
Plain to good mixed lots.	4.10@5.15
Fair to prime western yearlings.	5.00@6.15
Fair to fancy native and western ewes.	3.95@5.35
Plain ewes and breeding stock.	3.25@3.85
Culls and tail-end lots.	2.25@3.00
Native lambs, poor to fair.	3.25@3.50
Good to prime native lambs.	5.50@7.00
Fair to prime western lambs.	5.50@7.00
Spring lambs.	4.00@7.50

Wooled stock, 25@40¢ per cwt. premium.

GENERAL LIVESTOCK SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The receipts of hogs show considerable increase this week here as well as at the Missouri River markets, and prices have declined 15 to 25¢ per 100. The range in prices is widening, and we advise you to be sure and keep a good wide margin on these medium and under weight hogs. The weather is very hot and shippers should be careful and not overload, as the chances are too great. We quote light mixed hogs \$6.15 to \$6.35; medium weight mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.40; medium weight butchers, \$6.40 to \$6.55, with heavy weight butchers and prime heavy \$6.55 to \$6.75; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.10, according to weight.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle on Monday were beyond expectations, and in fact about the largest of the year. Many feeders have been holding their cattle, awaiting a better market, which has failed to materialize, consequently their cattle have gotten beyond the desirable point in weight. A liberal percentage of the receipts were on the heavy order, and as this class has been discriminated against the last few weeks, the buyers had considerably the best of it, and succeeded in buying them 20c. to 25c. lower than one week ago. The light handy cattle were in fairly good demand, with a few of the very choicest selling at about steady prices, but the general market will average 10c. to 15c. lower. The export demand was good, and there were quite a few shipping orders on the market, but notwithstanding this, there were over 200 cars carried over, mostly good to choice heavy cattle. The receipts Wednesday were again very heavy, and the market ruled lower, with the big heavy cattle a drug on the market, and prices fully 25c. lower than one week ago. The light cattle, however, ruled more steady with the first of the week. Strictly prime steers selling from \$5 to \$5.25; good to prime steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350, selling from \$4.70 to \$5, with the medium to good of same weight, \$4.50 to \$4.75; the plain heavy steers selling \$4.50 to \$4.75; the common light cattle, \$4 to \$4.40. The proportion of butcher stuff moderate, but in sympathy with the decline on steers, trade ruled dull and 10c. to 15c. lower, with the good fat cows and heifers selling \$4 to \$4.60; fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4; cutters, \$3 to \$3.50; cinders very dull. Stocker and feeder market dull and 10c. to 15c. lower; good to choice feeders selling \$4.25 to \$4.75; fair to good, \$3.75 to \$4.25; common cattle, \$4 to \$4.40. As we have advised you in the past, there is very little encouragement to offer for any permanent improvement for the immediate future, especially on the heavy cattle, as there seems to be a good many of this class still in the hands of the feeders, and they are very anxious to get rid of them, consequently look for continued heavy receipts, and would not be surprised to see them go still lower, but believe the light handy weight cattle

will continue to be in best demand, but no improvement can be expected until the receipts let up considerably. A few grassy cows amongst the receipts, and as they are always discriminated against by the packers, they must be bought on wide margins.

SHEEP.—The receipts of sheep and lambs have been rather moderate this week, and the demand correspondingly so, on account of fear of labor troubles here, and the packers are only taking what they can dispose of at once. The market has ruled fairly steady, with top sheep at \$5.25 to \$5.50 and top lambs \$6.50 to \$7; some fairly good lambs sold \$5.50 to \$6.50; quite a few spring lambs amongst the arrivals, especially for this season of the year, and they are selling somewhat lower than one year ago; such lambs selling around \$7 per 100, and if extra choice a little higher. We look for more liberal receipts of that class from now on, and think we will see lower prices. The fed stuff is pretty well marketed, and we believe prices will remain fully steady on that class until the grass sheep start to run, which will be the latter part of June.

TALLOW, GREASE, OIL, ETC.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
George M. Sterns & Son.)

Our market has made some advance during the week, although at one time it sold off 10 to 12½ on lard and 5 to 10 on ribs from prices current one week ago, but the attempt of May and July shorts to cover their deals the past two or three days has resulted in an advance in May and July pork, lard and ribs to a point considerably over the bottom of the week. Apparently too many shorts held off expecting to cover on the break, and when they all came in to cover at once, the lack of offerings compelled them to bid the market up. Even May ribs, which dragged at 7½ under July, were selling within 5 of the July at to-day's close, while May and July lard also closed up the discount under the September. This is a bulge entirely due to speculative buying, as the cash trade for both lard and ribs shows lack of export trade, and with loose lard selling here at 52½@55 cents under July it is easily seen that the domestic refined lard trade must be very dull. A few days ago it was selling 42½ under rather freely, but now buyers are all filled up, and Western packers are anxious sellers. Yet buyers show no disposition to take hold, all fearing a drop in price as soon as the May and July shorts get their sales covered. Hogs keep coming very much more freely than was generally expected, and prices are now where packers can figure a good cutting profit, if they felt at all sure of the market for joints when cured. With the present unsettled condition of the labor situation no one feels like taking very heavy risks for several months ahead, and packers generally are inclined to go very slow in stocking up, even if hams and picnic stocks are considerably under last season. The almost entire absence of foreign

How
Can
I
Make
Money ?

? Shall I Buy or Sell ?

A VITAL QUESTION IN THE CAREER OF
EVERY BUSINESS MAN BECAUSE THE

? RIGHT ANSWER MEANS PROFITS

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN

WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK?

IF SO, CALL ON US FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL HELP YOU IN DECIDING HOW TO TRADE

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“STERNE”
RIALTO, CHICAGO

demand is also cutting some figure in making prices, and unless the present spell of warm weather starts cash trade up very shortly, we may see decidedly easier prices all summer. We are advising our friends to go slow in loading up with product until they see further into the hog supply and cash trade.

LARD.—Cash market declined $7\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, closing at \$9.00. Loose, \$8.52 $\frac{1}{2}$. Shipments, 1,400. Same day last year, 3,200 tierces. Liverpool 6d. lower at 45s. Hogs west, 80,000, against 80,000 same day last week and 85,000 same day last year. To-morrow 25,000. Top price, \$6.80. Leaf lard, 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$. Extra Neutral, 9 to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. Market opened strong, although hog receipts were large and prices at the yards fully 5 lower, but the continued covering by shorts, who are apparently disturbed about the labor situation at the yards, was the principal cause of the strength, as the cash trade is very dull, shipments far below last year, domestic refiners almost entirely out of the market for loose lard, sales having been made yesterday afternoon at 55 under July. The Liverpool market, 6 pence lower to-day, shows an entire lack of foreign demand, but for this short covering and some little support by the bull leaders, the market would undoubtedly sell lower. Market eased back $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 toward the middle of the session, but rallied again at the close to within $2\frac{1}{2}$ of yesterday's closing prices, except for the May, which was 7¢ lower.

STEARINES.—Sales of prime oleo stearine here to-day at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, which price we call the market, though most makers are asking more money. No. 2 at 8 to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$. Mutton stearine, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. Tallow stearine, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Lard stearine, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. Grease stearine, 5 to 6, according to quality.

OLEO.—Market is without feature. Extra oleo oil is offered freely at 8¢; No. 2 at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$; No. 3, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$. Oleo stock, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TALLOW.—London cables report 1,250 casks offered, about 600 sold at 6 pence to 9 pence decline. There is a little better inquiry here, though buyers and sellers are considerably apart. Prices are about unchanged. Choice edible, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Eastern stock, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Prime packers, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. No. 1 packers, 3 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 2 packers, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. City renderers, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{4}$. No. 2 country, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. "B" country, 5. Choice renderers, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.

GREASES.—Some few sales reported. Stocks continue to exceed the demand, though sellers show no disposition to force sales. "A" White, 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; "B" White, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. House, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Yellow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Brown, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Glue stock, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Neatsfoot stock, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$. Bone, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Bleachable prime summer yellow, for spot delivery, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 43. Summer yellow soap grade, 32 to 35c., loose Chicago. Crude in the Valley, 33 to 37.

COTTONSEED SOAP STOCK.—Concentrated on a basis of 63 to 65 per cent., F. A., 2 1-16 to 2 1-4. Regular on a basis of 50 per cent., F. A., 1 1-8.

PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to the National Provision from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

We quote to-day's market as follows: Green lambs, 10@12 ave., nominally 11 $\frac{1}{4}$; 12@14 ave., nominally 11; 14@16 ave., nominally 10 $\frac{1}{4}$; 18@20 ave., nominally 10 $\frac{1}{4}$; green piecies, 5@6 ave., nominally 7 $\frac{1}{4}$; 6@8 ave., nominally 7 $\frac{1}{4}$; 8@10 ave., nominally 7 $\frac{1}{4}$; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., nominally 8; 12@14 ave., nominally 8; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., nominally 12; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., nominally 11 $\frac{1}{4}$; 10@12 ave., nominally 11 $\frac{1}{4}$.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 28.)

tle more freely, but have been very quiet for western steam lard, notwithstanding the late easy prices for it. The city lard is well bought up for export, and by the refiners. The consumption of compound lard is unabated and the distributors of it will be compelled to resupply it freely as soon as the pure lard market becomes settled. The prices of the compounds are not changed from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. The city cutters are holding bellies at steady prices, but demands for them are light; for loose hams and shoulders steady prices. Sales in New York for week to present writing: 225 bbls. mess pork at \$18.25 @ \$18.75; 400 bbls. short clear do., at \$18.25 @ \$20; 150 bbls. city family do. at \$18.75 @ \$19; 500 tcs. western steam lard, on p. t. (quoted at \$9.15); 225 tcs. city steam do., at \$8.25 @ \$8.50 (compound lard, \$7.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ \$7.75); 38,000 pounds pickled bellies, 14 lbs. av., at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 12 lbs. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 10 lbs. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ @ 10¢; 2,000 pickled shoulders at 9¢; 3,500 pickled hams at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ @ 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 1,500 green bellies at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; 2,800 green hams at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 2,517 bbls. pork, 8,409,850 pounds lard, 8,258,698 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 3,901 bbls. pork, 7,494,497 lbs. lard, 13,744,278 lbs. meats.

Beef.—Rather weak and dull. City extra India mess, tcs., offered at \$16.25; barreled, extra mess, \$9; family, \$12 @ \$12.50; packet, \$10 @ \$10.50.

A PERFECT RENDERING SYSTEM.

The National Provisioner has received the following important letter on fat rendering from the Kansas City Board of Health:

Kansas City, Kan., May 18, 1903.

Editor The National Provisioner: I have made a thorough investigation as to the sanitary arrangement and working of the Power process and machinery at the Armour Packing Company's plant.

I have found that from the time the raw material enters the top of the tanks till it is taken out at the bottom, a dry powder, it is never exposed to the open air, and that all vapors are drawn away from the tools by a vacuum pump and condensed.

I was unable to find any part of the system where an unsanitary condition could exist. Nor could I trace any offensive odors to any portion of the rendering plant. In my opinion The Power System of rendering and utilizing waste is perfectly sanitary, and should be adopted for that reason by all rendering concerns now using the open vat and press system, and also because offensive odors cannot escape to the surrounding neighborhood from it.

Yours truly,
J. F. HASSIG, M. D.,
Chairman Board of Health.

OVER 3,000 MILES OF MEAT.

A Western writer gives the following graphic picture of what one Chicago packing house kills in one day:

"Imagine a procession of 10,000 cattle marching two by two, in a line 15 miles long; let 20,000 sheep follow them, bleating along 12 miles of road; after them drive 16

Chicago Provision Market Prices

RANGE OF PRICES,
SATURDAY, MAY 16.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.95	9.02	8.95	8.97
September	8.97	9.05	8.97	9.00
RIBS —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.40	9.42	9.37	9.37
September	9.22	9.22	9.20	9.20
PORK —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.20	17.20	17.17	17.17
September	16.65	16.67	16.62	16.62

MONDAY, MAY 18.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.90	8.97	8.90	8.95
September	8.92	9.00	8.92	8.97
RIBS —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.32	9.40	9.32	9.37
September	9.15	9.20	9.15	9.17
PORK —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.10	17.15	17.10	17.15
September	16.57	16.60	16.57	16.57

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.92	9.07	8.92	8.97
September	8.95	9.10	8.95	9.07
RIBS —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.40	9.50	9.37	9.50
September	9.17	9.32	9.17	9.32
PORK —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.17	17.95	17.17	17.72
September	16.57	16.87	16.57	16.77

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.05	9.06	8.97 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.00
July	9.05-9.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.10	9.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.05-9.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.05-9.07 $\frac{1}{2}$
RIBS —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	9.35	9.42 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.35	9.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	9.50	9.50	9.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9.47 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
September	9.30	9.35	9.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.32-5

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.00	9.02	8.92	8.92
September	9.00	9.02	8.92	8.92
RIBS —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.45	9.47	9.37	9.40
September	9.30	9.30	9.20	9.25
PORK —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.70	17.70	17.50	17.50
September	16.77	16.80	16.67	16.70

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK —(Per barrel)—				
July	17.50	17.55	17.30	17.55
September	16.70	16.82	16.70	16.80
LARD —(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	8.92	9.02	8.92	9.02
September	8.92-8.95	9.02	8.92-8.95	9.02
RIBS —(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.40-9.42	9.55	9.40-9.42	9.50
September	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.32

miles of hogs, 27,000 strong; then let 30,000 fowls bring up the rear, clucking and quacking and gobbling, over a space of six miles, and in this whole caravan, stretching for nearly 50 miles and requiring two days to pass a given point, you will see the animals devoted to death in one Chicago packinghouse in a single day."

Jesse so! Now let the imagination out a bit further. Conjure up 500 miles of hogs, cattle, sheep, lambs, calves and chickens single file, the mouth of each touching the tail of the other stretched from Omaha to Chicago for slaughter, and you have an idea of how many animals are killed daily at the great slaughter houses in Chicago in one day. The number killed there in one week would make an unbroken live meat and poultry line from New York City to San Francisco, Cal.

CARRIER—GAME—SURRENDER—LIA- BILITY.

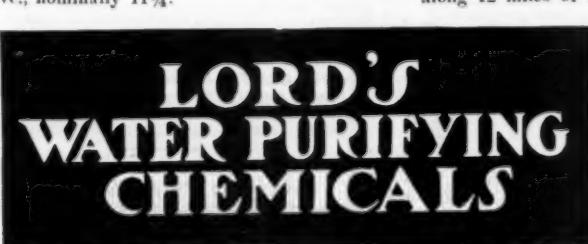
The Supreme Court of Minnesota held, in the recent case of The Northern Pacific Express Company vs. Graham et al., that a carrier is required to use discretion in receiving game for shipment, and that if it delivers game to the authorities on claim of contraband when it is not such, the company is liable to the consignor for the value of the property thus wrongfully delivered.—Bradstreet's.

There is not the slightest danger of impregnating food stuffs when

LORD'S WATER PURIFYING CHEMICALS

are used to remove scale from the boiler, as they give off no odors, fumes or gases. Send us a sample of scale from your boiler, costs you nothing for complete analytical report, and you will then know how to keep your boiler clean afterward.

GEO. W. LORD CO., 2238-50 N. 9th St., Philadelphia



MARKET PRICES.

CHICAGO

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.	2.35
Hoof meal, per unit.	2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 16% per unit.	2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.	2.30 & 10c.
Ground tank, 10 to 11% per unit.	2.15 & 10c.
Ground tank, 9 and 20% ton.	20.00
Ground tank, 8 and 35%, ton.	16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.	22.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.	18.00

HORNS, HOOFs AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lbs, avg. ton.	\$275.00
Hoofa, black, per ton.	25.00
Hoofa, striped, per ton.	28.00
Hoofa, white, per ton.	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 28 to 40 lbs, avg. ton.	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lbs, avg. ton.	40.00
Long thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lbs, avg. ton.	35.00

LARDS.

Choice prime steam.	8.85
Prime steam.	8.85
Neutral.	9.125 @ 9.25
Compound.	9.750 @ 7.00

STEARINES.

Oleo	62 9
Lard	10 62 10%
Grease, W.	62 6%
Grease, B.	62 6%
Grease, Y.	5 62 5%

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained.	76
Lard Oil, extra No. 1.	48
Lard Oil, No. 1.	45
Lard Oil, No. 2.	43
Oleo Oil, extra.	8% @ 8%
Oleo Oil, No. 2.	8% @ 8%
Neatsfoot Oil, pure.	74
Neatsfoot Oil, No. 1.	74

TALLOW.

Packers' prime.	5% @ 5%
No. 2.	62 4%
Edible.	6% @ 6%
City renderers.	5% @ 5%

GREASE.

Brown	62 4%
Yellow	1 2 62 4%
White, A.	62 6%
Bone	4% @ 5%

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.	4% @ 5%
boracic acid, crystal to powdered.	10% @ 11%
Borax.	7% @ 8
Sugar—	
Pure, open kettle.	3 1/2
White, clarified	4%
Plantation, granulated	4%
Yellow, clarified	4%
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	2.40
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.50
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.	3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.	3.00
Casing salt, in bbls., 250 lbs., 2X and 3X.	1.25

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.	\$1.20 @ \$1.22%
Barrels.	.950 @ .97%

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra plate beef.	\$12.00
Plate beef.	11.00
Extra mess beef.	10.50
Prime mess beef.	11.00
Beef hams.	Not quoted.
Rump butts.	10.00
Mess Pork, repacked.	18.75
Extra clear pork.	20.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.	12 1/2
Insides.	13 1/2
Outsides.	12
Knuckles.	12 1/2
Reg. chods.	10 1/2

SMOKED MEATS PACKED.

A. C. Hams.	14 1/2
Skinned Hams.	14 1/2
Shoulders.	9 1/2
Picnies.	9 1/2
Breakfast Bacon.	17 1/2

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb, tcs.	10 1/2
Lard substitute, tcs.	8
Lard compound.	7 1/2
Barrels.	14c. over tcs.
Half barrels.	14c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 30 lbs.	14c. to 1c. over tcs.

BOILED MEATS.

Hams, boneless.	18
California, boneless.	13 1/2
Rolled shoulders.	12 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

Rib Bellies.	\$0.87 1/2
Short Clears.	8.65
Plates, Regular.	8.65
American shoulders.	8

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef sound, set of 100 ft.	12
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.	40
Beef bungs, each.	8
Hog casings, per lb, free of salt.	45
Hog bungs, exports.	10
medium, each.	5
small, each.	2
Sheep casings, per bundle.	65

SAUAGES.

Summer, H. C.	15
German Salami.	15
Holsteiner.	12
D'Arles H. C.	19
Italian Salami.	19
Cervelat.	18
Bologna.	5 1/2
Frankfurts.	7 1/2
Blood Liver and Head Cheese.	6 1/2
Tongue.	8 1/2
Special Compressed Ham.	9
Berliner Ham.	9
Polish.	7 1/2
Veal Ham.	7 1/2
Pork Sausage.	8 1/2

VINEGAR PICKLE--COOKED MEATS.

Pig's Feet, 1/2 bbl, 80 lbs.	8.25
Snouts, 1/2 bbl, 80 lbs.	5.20
Ox Hearts, 1/2 bbl, 80 lbs.	5.30
Plain Tripe, 1/2 bbl, 80 lbs.	2.40
H. C. Tripe, 1/2 bbl, 80 lbs.	4.50

DRESSED BEEF.

Carcass.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Blends.
Good young cows.	5	5	7 1/2
Native heifers.	7	5 1/2	8 1/2
Texas steers.	7 1/2	5 1/2	9
Western steers.	7 1/2	6 1/2	9 1/2
Native steers.	7 1/2	6 1/2	9 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Loin.	14	12 1/2
Short loins.	16	15
Ribs.	14	12 1/2
Teaderloins.	16	15
Chucks.	8	5 1/2
Plates.	4	4
Shoulder.	7 1/2	6 1/2
Rolls, boneless.	11	11
Shoulder chods, boneless.	6 1/2	6 1/2
Rump butts, boneless.	6 1/2	6
Chucks, boneless.	6	5
Strip loins.	8	6 1/2
Beef ham sets.	8	8

BEEF SUNDRIES.

Cheek meat.	4
Hanging tenders.	4
Flank steak.	4
Trimmings.	4
Shanks.	4
Flanks (rough).	4
Brains.	4
Kidneys.	4
Beef suet.	4
Sweetbreads.	4
Oxtails.	4
Livers.	4
Hearts.	4
Tongues.	4
Clean tripe (reg.).	4
Clean tripe (H. C.).	4

CALVES.

Carcass.	7 1/2
Fore.	6 1/2
Hinds.	6 1/2
Sweetbreads.	4 1/2
Livers.	3 1/2

MUTTON.

Lamb (carcass).	13
Ewes (carcass).	9
Yearlings (carcass).	11
Wethers (carcass).	10
Mutton (racks).	7
Mutton, legs.	6 1/2
Mutton, breasts.	6 1/2
Lamb (racks).	9
Lamb, loins.	9
Lamb, saddles.	9
Lamb, legs.	9
Lamb tongue.	12c. per lb.
Lamb frie.	5c. pair

PORK.

Dressed hogs.	4
Tenderloins.	16
Pork loins.	10 1/2
Spare ribs.	5 1/2
Butts.	5 1/2
Shoulders.	5 1/2
Shoulders (skinned).	5 1/2
Trimmings.	5 1/2
Pigs' tails.	5 1/2
Hearts (per lb.).	5 1/2
Leaf lard.	5 1/2
Heads (rough).	4
Heads (cleaned).	4 1/2
Hocks.	5 1/2
Cheek Meat.	5 1/2
Neck bones.	5 1/2
Backfat.	5 1/2
Flux (per lb.).	5 1/2
Kidneys (per lb.).	5 1/2
Pigs' feet (rough).	5 1/2
Pigs' feet (cleaned).	5 1/2
Brains (per lb.).	5 1/2
Snouts and ears.	5 1/2
Tongues.	5 1/2

SOUTH WATER STREET

VEAL.	6 1/2

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NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 18.

	Beefs	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
Jersey City	1,914	1	3,025	22,245	9,109
Sixtieth street	2,365	80	7,845	8,425	23
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	13,826
West Shore R. R.	2,837	61	—	543	—
Lehigh Valley	3,544	—	—	—	8,272
Weehawken	1,024	—	—	1,010	—
Scattering	—	—	81	59	—
Totals	11,684	142	10,951	32,266	26,230
Totals last week	11,644	138	11,816	28,571	27,146

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle	Live sheep	Qrs. of beef
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Victorian	108	—	2,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,050
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Victorian	102	—	—
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,750
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Victorian	270	1,010	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Minnehaha	465	—	—
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Consuelo	250	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Victorian	270	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Minnehaha	420	—	1,500
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Consuelo	400	—	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Ss. Philadelphia	—	900	—
J. W. Hathaway, Ss. Sylvanias	572	—	—
J. Gould, Ss. Sylvanias	175	—	—
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	—	2,500	—
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Victorian	—	1,900	—
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Ivernia	—	1,800	—
W. H. Dean, Ss. Tintoretto	314	—	—
Douglas & Kefler, Ss. Exeter City	100	—	—
Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria	44	—	—
Totals	3,700	1,010	13,900
Total exports last week	3,340	1,280	31,091

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected, 100 lbs.	@\$7.00
Live veal calves, good to prime, 160 lbs.	@\$6.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	\$.6700	\$.6750
Hogs, medium	6.6500	6.70
Hogs, light to medium	6.65	—
Pigs	6.6750	6.75
Roughs	5.7060	5.80

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected	each	\$.60
Spring lambs, good to choice	each	5.00
Winter lambs, choice	per 100 lbs.	7.25
Winter lambs, good	—	7.00
Winter lambs, com. to fair	—	6.00
Sheep, selected	—	5.00
Sheep, medium to good	—	4.50
Sheep, culs	—	4.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy	8	@\$12
Choice native, light	7 1/2	@\$11
Common to fair native	7	@\$7 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	7 1/2	@\$8
Choice native, light	7 1/2	@\$8
Choice native, common to fair	7 1/2	7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	7 1/2	7 1/2
Choice Western, light	7 1/2	7 1/2
Common to fair Texas	6 1/2	7 1/2
Good to choice Heifers	6 1/2	7 1/2
Common to fair, Texas	5 1/2	7 1/2
Choice cows	6 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair cows	5 1/2	6 1/2
God to choice oxen and steers	6 1/2	6 1/2
Common to fair oxen and steers	5 1/2	6 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls	4 1/2	5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.	11	@\$11
Veals, good to choice, per lb.	10	@\$10 1/2
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.	7 1/2	—
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	6 1/2	7
Calves, country dressed, common	5	6

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs	9	—
Hogs, heavy	8 1/2	—
Hogs, 180 lbs.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	8 1/2	8 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	per lb.	16
Spring lambs, good	—	15
Winter lambs, choice	—	13
Winter lambs, fair to good	—	12
Winter lambs, common	—	11
Sheep, choice	—	10
Sheep, medium to good	—	9 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.	25	—
Southern chickens, per lb.	20	—
Poults, per lb.	14	—
Roosters, per lb.	9	—
Turkeys, per lb.	100	11
Ducks, average Western, per pair	80	1.00
Ducks, Southern & Southwestern, per pair	70	80
Geese, Western, per pair	1.20	1.25
Geese, Southern & Southwestern, per pair	90	1.00
Live pigeons, old, per pair	35	—
Live pigeons, young, per pair	25	—

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	13	—
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	12	—
Smoked hams, heavy	12	—
California hams, smoked, light	10	—
California hams, smoked, heavy	9	—
Smoked bacon, boneless, very fancy	13	—
Smoked bacon (rib in)	13	—
Dried beef sets	13	—
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	15	—
Smoked shoulders	10	—
Pickled bellies, heavy	10	—
Fresh pork loins, city	12 1/2	13
Fresh pork loins, Western	10 1/2	11
Horns, 1/2 lbs. and over, steers, first qual.	\$250	—

BONES, HOOFs, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs., cut, per 100	60c.	to 75c.	piece	per lb.	18
bones, per 2,000 lbs.	—	—	—	—	—

Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs., cut, per 100	40c.	to 50c.	piece	per lb.	18
bones, per 2,000 lbs.	—	—	—	—	—

Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs., cut, per 100 bones,	40.00	—	—	—	—
per 2,000 lbs.	—	75.00	—	—	—

Hoofs	75.00	—	—	—	—
Horns, 1/2 lbs.	—	—	—	—	—

Horns, 1 lbs.	10c.	to 18c.	piece	per lb.	18
Rolls, beef	10c.	to 12c.	piece	per lb.	18

Tenderloins, beef, western	15c.	to 25c.	lb.	per lb.	18
Lamb's fric	8c.	to 10c.	a pair.	—	—

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen	5.75	—	—	—	—
XX sheep, per dozen	4.50	—	—	—	—
XX sheep, per dozen	3.75	—	—	—	—
X sheep, per dozen	3.75	—	—	—	—
Blind ribby sheep	3.75	—	—	—	—
Sheep, ribby	3.12 1/2	—	—	—	—
XX lamb, per dozen	4.50	—	—	—	—
X lamb, per dozen	3.50	—	—	—	—
No. 1 lamb, per dozen	3.00	—	—	—	—
No. 2 lamb, per dozen	2.00	—	—	—	—
Culls, lambs	75	—	—	—	—

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, Imp., wide, per bundle	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, Imp., medium, per bundle	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, Imp., per bundle, narrow	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep, Imp., Russian rings	—	—	—	—	—
Hog, Amer., in tcs. or bbls., per lb. f. o. s.	—	—	—	—	—
Hog, Amer., kegs, per lb., f. o. s.	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, bungs, per lb.	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, middles, per lb.	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	—	—	—	—	—
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	—	—	—	—	—

SPICES.

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$20.00	@ 21.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.50	@ 23.50
Nitrate of soda—future	1.92½	@ 2.00
Nitrate of soda, spot	2.00	@ 2.10
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	@ 13.75
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent, ammonia	2.55	@ 2.65
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y.	2.60	@ 2.65
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	20.00	@ 21.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	17.00	@ 18.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	15.00	@ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago	14.00	@ 15.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00	@ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate	26.00	@ 25.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	14.00	@ 15.00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York	2.00	@ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3.15	@ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot	3.10	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	3.00	@ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75	@ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,400 lbs.	\$8.95	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.00	@ 10.05
Kieserite, future shipment	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store	1.85	@ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.80	@ 1.90
Double manure salt (40@40 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.)	1.00	@ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.)	2.08	@ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.	.39	@ .40

OCEAN FREIGHT.

	Liverpool	Glasgow	Hamburg
Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100.
Canned meats	10/	15/	10c.
Oil Cake	7/0	0/	12c.
Bacon	10/	15/	16c.
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	16c.
Cheese	20/	25/	2 M.
Butter	20/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	10/	15/	16c.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	16c.
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/	16c.
Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steam berth terms, May-June, 1/10½. Cork, for orders, 2/3.			

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended May 16, with comparative tables:

	POUR, BARRELS.	WEEK	WEEK	NOV. 1, 1902.
May 16,		May 17,	to May 16,	1902.
1903.		1902.	1903.	
United Kingdom	97	1,643	18,891	
Continent	338	1,057	13,211	
So. and Cen. Am.	877	89	11,395	
West Indies	1,115	1,081	34,741	
Br. No. Am. Col.	88	8	6,851	
Other countries	2	23	626	
Totals	2,517	3,001	85,715	

	BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.	WEEK	WEEK	NOV. 1, 1902.
United Kingdom	7,444,158	12,268,892	281,335,932	
Continent	512,755	825,236	33,258,997	
So. and Cen. Am.	73,580	198,200	3,344,665	
West Indies	188,180	434,275	6,350,808	
Br. No. Am. Col.	...	...	57,775	
Other countries	40,225	17,675	2,627,450	
Totals	8,258,698	13,744,278	326,981,687	

	LARD, POUNDS.	WEEK	WEEK	NOV. 1, 1902.
United Kingdom	5,370,042	2,855,314	155,571,180	
Continent	1,991,449	3,502,418	147,304,580	
So. and Cen. Am.	177,125	291,825	9,414,900	
West Indies	817,390	816,080	18,147,775	
Br. No. Am. Col.	844	...	221,614	
Other countries	53,000	28,860	1,599,970	
Totals	8,409,850	7,494,497	332,350,118	

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Bacon, Pork, and Hams, Lard, Barrels.	WEEK	WEEK	NOV. 1, 1902.
New York	2,337	4,617,475	5,216,400	
Boston	...	...	1,511,034	
Portland, Me.	88	...	...
Philadelphia	10	174,235	1,105,987	
Baltimore	...	174,051	488,239	
New Orleans	82	13,600	139,075	
Mobile	...	88,030	241,980	
Newport News	...	...	63,745	
Montreal	...	337,417	2,790	
Totals	2,517	8,258,698	8,409,850	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1902.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	17,143,000	18,257,800	114,800
Bacon & hams, lbs.	326,981,687	305,638,397	68,656,716
Lard, lbs.	332,350,118	323,505,581	...

The Lunkenheimer "CLIP" Gate Valve

SINGLE DISC, DOUBLE SEATED

In Screw Ends, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6-Inch Sizes.
In Flange Ends, from 2 to 6-Inch Sizes.

Best in quality, lowest in price, the engineer's favorite. These Valves are made of cast iron and all wearing parts of gun metal. They are superior to common, cheap brass valves. Why? Because they possess all the advantages of a cast-iron pipe fitting, are heavy and rigid—not injured by expansion and contraction or rough handling in pipe fitting. Take pressure from either end. Body and hub held together by a steel clip, consequently always easily taken apart. Joint between body and hub made permanent by an imbedded seamless or copper wire washer. If you desire the best, strongest and most durable valve for general purposes, on all ordinary pressures, use this valve. Fully warranted to satisfy. Made also in All Iron for Cyanide and other acids. Specify them and order through your dealer. Write for catalogue. Sole Makers and Patentees,

THE LUNKENHEIMER COMPANY,
Main Offices and Works: CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.
BRANCHES: New York, 26 Cortland St.; London, 35 Great Dover St.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.15; city steam, \$8.25@
8.50; refined, continent, tes., \$9.40; do., South America, tes., \$10; do., kgs., \$11.25; compound, \$7.37½@7.75.

HOG MARKETS MAY 22.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 17,000; steady; \$5.80@
6.60.KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; slow; 5c.
lower; \$6.10@6.35.OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; lower; \$6.10@
6.30.INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 700; lower;
\$6.15@6.45.

ST. LOUIS.—Slow; lower; \$5.70@6.35.

EAST BUFFALO.—Fairly active; \$6.10@
6.50.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market is tending to lower prices, All finest grades, at this time of writing, in Rotterdam, 48 and 47 florins, but the prospect is that the market will be lower, on account of the very heavy stocks of this article, both in this country and abroad.

We are now approaching the season when June butter will be in the market and at that period there is always less demand for butterine, so that everything is likely to bring about a lower level of prices of oleo.

Neutral lard is neglected, because it is too far above oleo oil to be of interest to the churning and this article will go down when steam lard declines further.

liquor 2 parts. The impregnated substance is then freed from excess by means of pressing rolls, passed through a drying oven, and then moistened with a liquid made from equal bulks of rubber solution, boiled linseed oil thinned with naphtha and borneo, mort or resin. The fleece is then dried thoroughly and finished.—Journ. Soc. Chem. Industry.

RAILWAY LIVE STOCK—NEGLIGENCE.

The Supreme Court of Georgia held, in the recent case of The Seaboard Air Line Railway vs. Walthour, that while the law raises against a railway company a presumption of negligence whenever the fact is made to appear that live stock was killed by the running of its cars, yet this presumption cannot withstand positive evidence that the company's employees exercised ordinary diligence both as regard maintaining a lookout for stock and endeavoring to avoid injury to the same when discovered, and that where a plaintiff relies for recovery wholly upon the presumption of law arising in such cases, and this presumption is rebutted by uncontradicted evidence introduced by the defendant company to the effect that its servants are without fault, a verdict in favor of the plaintiff cannot properly be allowed to stand.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 16.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	11,000	1,000
Kansas City	300	5,000	...
South Omaha	700	9,000	500
St. Louis	...	...	...

MONDAY, MAY 18.

Chicago	29,000	42,000	20,000
Kansas City	5,000	7,000	7,000
South Omaha	2,000	4,700	4,500
St. Louis	3,500	4,500	4,000

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Chicago	2,500	17,000	7,000
Kansas City	8,000	16,000	6,000
Omaha	3,000	6,500	3,000
St. Louis	...	...	...

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

Chicago	18,000	35,000	8,000
Kansas City	5,000	14,000	3,000
Omaha	3,700	7,000	2,800
St. Louis	...	...	...

THURSDAY, MAY 21.

Chicago	7,000	29,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	5,800	2,500
St. Louis	...	...	...

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

Kansas City	2,000	8,000	2,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	7,000	2,000
St. Louis	1,800	5,000	300

SUBSTANCE RESEMBLING LEATHER.

Fibrous substances, such as wadding fleece, are impregnated with a liquid made by mixing, according to an English patent, equal quantities of the following mixtures: (1) Poppy oil boiled with roasted copperas, 3 per cent. (2) Fibrin glue solution 80 parts, fish oil 10, camphor 6, potassium carbonate 2, tan-

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

FRANKFURTERS' CHANCE.

Uncle-Sam turns his nose up at German frankfurters. Like impecunious immigrants, they are to be barred because something about them's wrong. A dispatch from Washington says that through the operation of a law to go into effect July 1, many foreign products will be excluded from the United States. German frankfurters, for example, no longer will be imported, unless the use of borax in preserving them is discontinued. French and German wines are largely adulterated and they will also be barred.

Although the law was passed at the last session of Congress, it was not discovered by the Treasury and Agricultural Department officials until last week. It is a rigid law for the exclusion of foreign foods, drugs, chemicals and liquors when such articles are found to be adulterated and dangerous to the health of the people of the United States. The provision was buried in the agricultural appropriation bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to open original packages and deliver samples and the Agricultural Department to make tests of imports.

WHOLESALE RETAILS.

The butchers of Kansas City are greatly exercised over the fact that the Cudahy Packing Company has opened a retail market there in competition with the retailers and selling retail at wholesale prices. The retailers kick at tonnage and other agreements which may be necessary to keep from over crowding refrigerators with left-over meats which the shrewd butcher has heretofore sought out at bargain prices. A packer thus answers the retailers:

"The retailer is piling up a whole lot of alleged misdoings at the door of the packer, but if the public would take the pains to do a little investigating, I am inclined to the belief that the packer alone is not to blame for the high prices exacted by the retailers from the trade. It is true that prices have gone up on all kinds of meats, but we have not raised prices in proportion to what the retailer has. When conditions demand it, and we add a half cent a pound on a carcass, that by no means justifies the retailer in setting his price up two or more cents. That's what they have done in the past, and that is what they are doing now. A raise by the packer of a half cent on the hundred does not necessarily follow that a retailer should multiply it by four. If he is honest, and wants to do the right thing by his patrons, he in turn would add only the half cent we charge, for his expenses are no greater in handling meat than they were before the half-cent raise."

SUNDAY CLOSING AND "NO TICK" IN MINNYSOTY.

The twenty-nine butchers of Winona, Minn., have banded together and, in accordance with the new law which was passed at the last State Legislature, will close all their markets on Sundays beginning on Sunday, May 17.

In addition to closing Sundays, they have signed an agreement not to give any more trading stamps after to-day, or accept any other premiums of any kind. On and after June 1, they will keep no balances on their books of credit extended to any one owing another merchant.

The New Law.

The new closing law is as follows:

"Public Traffic—All manner of public selling or offering for sale of any property upon Sunday is prohibited, except that meals may be sold or served elsewhere by caterers; and prepared tobacco in places other than where spirituous or malt liquors or wines are kept or offered for sale, and fruits, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may be sold in a quiet and orderly

manner; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to allow or permit the public sale or exposing for sale of uncooked meats, fresh or salt, or groceries, dry goods, clothing, wearing apparel of any kind, or boots or shoes.

Butchers' "No Tick" Agreement.

This is the agreement under which no customer can get meats, etc., "on tick":

"We do positively agree to extend no credit to any one now indebted to any merchant that is a member of this association. Every butcher is to furnish the secretary with the names of all delinquents on his books, with no exceptions, and also to report all such delinquents immediately when they have paid their accounts.

"We agree to hang up in a conspicuous place in our place of business the following card: 'All bills must be paid in full when due. If not paid when due all further credit will be refused. No credit will be extended to any one now indebted to any merchant.'"

THIS BEATS TRADING STAMPS.

A retailer in Kansas City has invented a plan for letting his customers in on his profits. He does not give them any particular discount nor any furniture in payment for trading stamps. He simply lumps each day of the month and draws or lets the customer draw. Whatever number comes out that day's purchases cost the customer nothing. He will have another "free purchase" distribution in May, and the following circular has been sent out to his customers telling them of it:

Goods Free!

We are going to give another day's purchase free some day in the month of May; not Sundays.

We have the dates, May 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, put in envelopes by reliable parties and sealed. These are drawn out of a box by reliable parties and burned, with the exception of one date. This date is placed in the safe at the Rexford State Bank, and no one knows what this date is until after the sale is over. Then a committee of reliable parties examine the date and find it is the day that the goods you have bought cost you nothing. You return your receipts that correspond with this date, and we will give you a due bill good for that amount in trade at our store. As all of our prizes went before fair and square, this will go the same. Honesty is the only way to win, and you can't kill honesty out. Remember, only cash and produce get receipts.

How It Succeeded.

W. J. Bower & Son, furniture and hardware, Norton, Kan.; W. S. Flemming, general merchandise, Jennings, Kan.; W. A. Douglas, general merchandise, and a number of other merchants are taking pattern from our sale. Through April we are giving a \$3 pair of shoes to the one buying the largest amount of our Japan tea. We handle the flour; it is beyond a doubt the best flour sold in the West. We will have a (dinner) set of dishes to give way with this flour.

Don't forget our free pair of \$3 shoes. You can save money by bringing your cash and produce to us.

Yours truly,

C. C. THOMPSON,
Rexford, Kan.

TIED UP BUTCHERS.

Denver, Colo., has a novel meat strike tie up. Two hundred cooks, 600 waiters and 500 butchers and 160 bakers were called out on strike last week by the pure food council. Nearly all the restaurants in the city are closed. The butchers' walkout included those employed in the stock yards and many of the meat markets.

MORE SUNDAY CLOSING.

The Pittsburg, Pa., city authorities have decided to close all stores on Sunday. Burgess Posey issued the order last week, and it is now in effect.

The Elmira, N. Y., butchers have decided to add 6:30 P. M. closing to that involved in the Sunday closing law.

SAUSAGE SCALE SIGNED.

The Syracuse, N. Y., sausage makers have adopted the union scale. The minimum scale is \$2 for a ten-hour day. The troubles between the makers and the "bosses" are ended.

WHERE FINE PROVISIONS ARE MADE.

Thomas F. Hickey, of the Margerum Provision Company, of Trenton, N. J., is a gentleman of wide experience and eminently fitted to fill the important position he holds as a member of the Margerum concern. Mr. Hickey conducted a business of his own for twenty years. During that time he drove a provision wagon and gained so great a knowledge of the pork and provision business that to-day he is one of the most expert and experienced pork packers in this part of the country. His courteous ways have won for him a host of friends and customers, who swear by "Honest Tom," as he is affectionately called. His specialty is fine bologna and frankfurters, and his fancy fire-cooked Jersey lard is acknowledged by all to be the acme of perfection. The Margerum scrapple has long been famous for its purity and excellent flavor all through the country. The packinghouse is taxed to its utmost capacity to fill orders for its fine provisions, and, taken all in all, there are no better goods to be found than the famous Margerum brand, so carefully looked after in every detail by Thomas F. Hickey.

A HUSTLING LIVESTOCK MAN.

Dode Meeks, of East Buffalo, N. Y., one of the best known and popular of commission men, has established a most enviable reputation by square dealing and hustling that has made him famous. A few years ago he went into the livestock and commission business, and, having made the study of livestock his life work, he is now recognized as an expert by men old enough to be his father. Being a young man himself, yet his old friends stood by him, and new connections were rapidly formed, and now any firm who does business with him once remains a permanent customer. One feature of his business is the buying of livestock for butchers and packers, and both his fine judgment and experience as to values and market conditions make his work in this line most successful. The buyers who trust their orders to him find that they get just exactly what they want, and the figures are as close as possible. To those who desire to buy or sell any kind of livestock it would not be a waste of time and money to open correspondence with Mr. Meeks. Their interests will be looked after by an honest, upright man, whose word is as good as his bond, and who is able and willing to carry out his instructions in a complete and thorough manner. Mr. Meeks has one dissipation, which is hardly likely to injure his health. He is an enthusiastic and earnest checker player. That is, he tries to play, and, in many years of practice, has never been known to win a game with any one except his four-year-old son. Recently a representative of this paper called upon him, and the talk drifted to his favorite game. A challenge was issued and accepted; the audience gathered round. After the first game the newspaper man, disgusted with his easy victory, played nine men to Mr. Meeks' twelve—another easy victory. Then the newspaper man permitted himself to be blind-folded, and, after a two-hour session, arose the winner of thirty games, Mr. Meeks having obtained one draw, and that by a miscalculation of his opponent. Now, when checkers are mentioned, Dode Meeks tries to turn the conversation to calves and pigs. He's a good business man and a good, game loser. More power to his checker playing in future. Believe it if you like.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Charles Rauch, the prominent and substantial butcher at Portsmouth, O., has retired from business. He has been in that city forty-nine years.

The "bob" veal inspectors have been making things lively in the "bob" seizure line up at Middleton, N. Y., in the last few days.

The S. & S. Co. exhibited the great prize steer "Advance" in the fine new market of C. W. Myers & Co., in Topeka, Kan. The famous steer created a furore among beef lovers there.

J. E. Luckey, of Kansas City, sued the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Kansas City, for \$10,000 for not supplying him ice. The court simply bounced the suit out.

Several butchers of Wheeling, W. Va., have been evading the payment of their shop licenses. The license officer has discovered this, and is going for them. The butchers are, therefore, flustered.

BUTCHERS' CREDIT DEPARTMENT.

George C. Barr has been chosen by the St. Joseph Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association to take charge of their collection department. It is a department of credits. He will be in St. Joseph what the papers called the packers' "arbitration agent" in New York City some time ago. Mr. Barr will be right under the Grosscup injunction when he takes office, and some one may take a pot shot at him with a legal document one of these days. He is a lawyer. The butchers are like every one else, they must conserve their interests and look out for dead beats. The butchers are doing this all over the country. They are lucky in not having the newspapers hammer them and arouse the people against their honest and proper methods.

WILL NOT DELIVER TO HOTELS.

The Omaha packers will not deliver meats to hotels and restaurants in that city any more. A prominent butcher, in speaking of it, said:

"Our business has increased wonderfully. The packers used to deliver meats to the hotels and restaurant keepers and even small boarding houses. This cut us out of much trade that rightfully belonged to us.

"Now we are getting all this trade, and this, together with the reduction in the price of meat to the dealer for hauling it, makes our business much better. We prefer the new system."

NEW SHOPS.

Mr. Sutton is opening a meat market at Somerset, O.

J. W. Tatum, of Fairview, Ky., has opened a meat market at Hopkinsville, of that State.

Mr. Washburn is about to open his new meat market on Sleeper street, Wytopitlock, Me.

C. B. Dobson is adding a meat department to his grocery store.

W. P. Gallagher has just opened his neat market on Market street, Blairsville, Pa. It is the Diamond Meat Market.

M. A. Shaul & Son is about to open a meat and provision store in Richfield Springs, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

H. H. Knodle has sold his market at Williamsburg, Pa. He moved to Huntington.

F. J. Beliol, of Sterling, Colo., has bought the City Meat Company's business at Scotts-bluff, Neb.

The market of C. W. Myers & Co., in Topeka, Kan., has been moved to 502-4 West Tenth avenue.

W. A. Ferguson has purchased Chas. Van Vranken's recently acquired market at Breadalbin, N. Y.

James Farr and C. W. Swartwood have rented and will run the market at Alpine, N. Y., recently owned by F. N. Savercool.



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Every cleaver, chopper, knife, killing axe; in fact, every butchers' tool we make is tempered and severely tested individually.

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are made to guard against these faults.

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AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.
The Brockton, Mass., Grocery and Provision Clerks' Union has renewed its demands for a 6 P. M. closing hour five nights a week. Outside dealers are signing the request.

The Retail Grocers', Butchers' and Bakers' Association of St. Joseph, Mo., has decided upon a collection department at once. One part of the plan is a blank application card for credit. These will be filed with the collection department. On these ratings will be made.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Washington, D. C., celebrated its second anniversary in the hall of the Fat Men's Club, on D street. The only resolution proposed and passed was this one: "Resolved, That we spend an enjoyable evening." They spent it. The officers of the association are: J. R. Kelley, president; R. F. Stonell, first vice-president; William Johnson, second vice-president; G. K. Holt, secretary, and J. E. Donovan, treasurer.

Attorney Harry Weisberger, representing Louis Fuchs, A. Kalchthaler, H. F. Sachs, J. Geschwender and George Reinemann, Pittsburgh, Pa., butchers, filed an application in Common Pleas Court No. 1 for a charter for the Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Protective Association of Allegheny County. The object of the association is to unite into one common brotherhood all retail butchers and meat dealers within Allegheny County, to protect their common interests and those of the general public in the matter of dealing and selling meats.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Cohoes, N. Y., moved things to get the encampment of the Third Brigade to locate there. It was a good meat move. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. E. Platz; vice-president, Paul H. Andrae; treasurer, Samuel Barry; financial secretary, Peter Nelson; secretary, Thos. Brabazon; delegates to the convention in Buffalo, M. E. Platz and Paul H. Andrae.

BUTCHERS THAT HAVE DIED.

Norris Ward, the well known Owosso, Mich., butcher who underwent a surgical operation about a week ago, has died.

Thomas A. Honiss, the well-known Hartford, Conn., meat man, is dead. Latterly he was with A. Squires & Son.

MARKETS BURNED OR IN TROUBLE.

Patrick Ryan, of Lowell, Mass., has filed his petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$4,120; assets, \$1,450.

Bamering & Spennington, the meat marketmen at Holland, Tex., had their market burned a few days ago.

Winfield L. Jacobs' market at Dedham, Mass., was damaged by fire last week.

Boyer & Boyer's meat market at Reading, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

EAGLE WAS HUNTING MEAT.

An eagle raided a meat market at Young America, Conn., last week, and was caught. It swooped down upon his market, and the butcher swooped down upon it, with the above result.

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